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WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE KELLOGG FEATURE—MR. MORTON'S ARGUMENT ON THE ADMISSION OF MR. PINCHBACK — YESTERDAY'S NOMINATIONS—THE SENATE COMMITTEES—THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was not decided in the Republican caucus that the resolution for the recognition of Kellogg should be taken up by the Senate. A further effort will be made to have this subject discussed and decided during the special session of the Senate, but the proposition is strongly opposed. The resolution is of a legislative character, and on that ground it is held by many Senators that it cannot be legally considered in executive session of the Senate in advance of the complete organization of the Forty-fourth Congress, and in the absence of the House of Representatives. A resolution, which was offered to-day, for the investigation of affairs in the Indian Territory, was opposed because it looked toward legislation on the subject to be investigated. These objections raise an old and unsettled question. It has often happened in the special sessions of the Senate for executive business that resolutions have been opposed on this ground, and sometimes the objection has been sustained, and sometimes it has been overruled. It is a convenient argument to use against any measure to which Senators are opposed, when they do not care to commit themselves fully on its merits. What the result may be in this instance is, therefore, uncertain, but it is generally considered at least very doubtful whether the resolution recognizing Kellogg will be taken up this session. The case of Pinchback is one of those matters exclusively within the control of the Senate, and it can take action at any time. The case will be now finally decided. It has all the time been supposed that the new Senate would be more unfavorable to the claims of Pinchback than the old; but some of his friends say that the new Republican Senators are not committed against his admission, and that the increased Democratic strength and opposition will have a tendency to force Republicans together so that they will vote to admit him on Republican party policy. Pinchback himself says that his admission or rejection depends upon the votes of Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Andrew Johnson; that if they both vote against him he will be defeated, but if they both vote for the resolution he will be admitted. Pinchback has, however, been much too nice in his calculation of Senatorial votes, and he may be mistaken again. Nine Republicans will have to vote with all the Democrats to defeat him. Some of the Republican Senators are troubled about the law of the case, which they think forces them to vote that Pinchback has a prima facie case; but they do not wish, by any means, to have him in the Senate, or to be themselves put in the attitude of voting for his admission as a Republican measure. Mr. Alcorn voted against the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections last session, which favored the seating of Pinchback, and he cannot change now without explaining his reasons. Mr. Johnson is credited with the remark that Pinchback was elected Senator if there is any State Government in Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP BROUGHT UP.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Morton called up the Pinchback resolution, and proceeded to argue in favor of Pinchback's admission. With a view to enlightening the new Senators, he reviewed the controversy, dwelling upon and explaining the causes that led to the political conflict in Louisiana and the results that have sprung from them. He then proceeded to argue that when a man was sent to the United States Senate in due form, and with credentials signed by the Governor of the State, he must be admitted as having a prima facie right, and his legal right and qualifications must be decided after he has been sworn in. The case of Gen. Shields, of Illinois, was cited in support of this position. It was alleged that Shields had not been a citizen of Illinois for the period required by the Constitution. The committee to whom his case was referred reported that his credentials were in due form, and that it was not their province to go beyond the credentials at that time, and he was admitted. Subsequently his case was examined, and Shields was expelled. That was the only safe rule to follow. If it were otherwise, frivolous objections would enable one party to maintain a supremacy. The pivotal point in this controversy is, was Kellogg Governor of Louisiana in 1873? He argued that Kellogg was Governor, and must remain Governor until otherwise determined by Congress. It may be determined who is the Governor of a State by Congress in the event of controversy, but this must be the action of both branches of Congress. The people of Louisiana and the courts of that State have determined that Kellogg is Governor, and no action on the part of Congress has questioned that fact. He argued, therefore, that the credentials of Pinchback were signed by competent legal authority, were in due form, and furnished prima facie evidence of his right to be admitted to a seat. Without concluding, Mr. Morton gave way to a motion to go into executive session. He will continue his speech to-morrow.

THE NOMINATIONS OF YESTERDAY.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large number of nominations, among them Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, to be Minister to Austria; Horace Maynard to be Minister to Turkey; Charles C. Sheats, of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor, and A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue. These four gentlemen were members of the Forty-third Congress. Under an act of Congress recently passed, the President was authorized to appoint ten additional Paymasters in the Army, with the rank of Major. There was a tremendous pressure for these appointments. Over 600 applications were filed at the War Department. To-day the President made nominations for the places, and among them are three Captains now on the active list of the Army, and one gentleman who was dismissed from the Army some time ago and who has been making efforts to be restored by act of Congress. There is some feeling among Senators touching the nomination of the three active Army officers, as it is regarded as unjustly depriving civilians of appointments. There is also a feeling against the nomination of the ex-officer of the Army. None of the appointments submitted to-day will be confirmed until after the new committees have been announced.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Since Sunday night a few changes have been made in the proposed arrangement of the chairmanships of the Senate committees. The caucus committee reported to the full caucus to-day, and the report will be still further considered in caucus to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, and the list of committees will afterward be moved and adopted in the Senate. The arrangement of committees now is chiefly important, because there will be few changes at the next session, though, in reality, the designations are only for this special session. It is now understood that Mr. Conkling will be Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. Boutwell will take the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, of which Mr. Conkling has been Chairman. Mr. Dawes will be on the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and will not probably be placed on the Committee on Finance, which is the counterpart in the Senate of the Committee on Ways and Means, which he has just left in the House. The list is not entirely completed, and will not be till to-morrow morning, though, of course, the assignments of most of the Senators are completed.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

There is quite a lively contest for the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate between the friends of Senator Anthony, who has so acceptably and honorably filled that position for many sessions, and Senator Ferry, of Michigan. The chief argument used by the friends of Mr. Ferry is that of locality, and his friends claim it is not just that the President of the Senate and the President *pro tem.* should both be chosen from the East and from adjoining States. Mr. Ferry, as well as Mr. Anthony, is an excellent presiding officer.

A SENATORIAL EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

A variety of amusing rumors are afloat concerning the Senatorial excursion to Mexico which has been announced. Mr. Cameron seems to be at the head of the affair, and as Mr. Morton, who is expected to go also, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the expedition is regarded by some as having some international significance, and the annexation of Mexico is hinted at. The railroad enterprises, at the head of which is Tom Scott, are also credited with the inception of the affair. Another story is that an immense company has been formed, which is to attempt to secure possession of rich Mexican gold mines. The party is to go about the 1st of May. They will be taken from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz and return by a war vessel of the Gulf Squadron, and this fact has encouraged the rumors that political interests are to be served.

SENATOR CLAYTON'S ADVICE TO HIS ARKANSAS FRIENDS.

Senator Clayton has telegraphed to his supporters in Arkansas that they must give in their allegiance to the Garland Government. There is no longer any hope that action will be taken in Washington from which any advantage can be gained by holding out longer against recognition of and obedience to the existing State Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE—MISMANAGEMENT INSINUATED.

Several letters and telegrams have been received at the Post Office Department containing indirect charges against the management of the Post Office in Boston, and requesting the Postmaster General to make an investigation there. Postmaster General Jewell does not consider that there has been presented to him any sufficient ground for taking such action, and respectfully declines to do so unless specific and direct charges are made, and unless such should be received immediately it is the intention of the authorities here to renominate Postmaster Burtt, whose commission has expired, without delay. Of course, if direct charges from a responsible source were received, they would be given due consideration; but the department is not now convinced that such have been presented.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,779,700; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,170,000; coin, $75,122,988, including $22,425,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $676,114.

RETIREMENT OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Under the section of the new law for the resumption of specie payments directing the retirement of outstanding legal tenders amounting to eighty per cent. of the national bank notes issued until the whole volume of legal tenders is reduced to $300,000,000, Secretary Bristow will shortly direct the retirement of about $1,250,000 of legal tenders, or eighty per cent. of the amount of national bank notes already issued under the provisions of this law. These legal tenders will be taken from the cash in the Treasury, conceled, and burned by the proper officer of the department.

PROBABLE DURATION OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

A number of Senators are of the opinion that the Pinchback question being again under discussion the session will continue two weeks, although they can see no propriety in discussing a matter so well understood, but they suppose some of the new Senators may desire to express their views. The Hawaiian Treaty, they think, could be disposed of in less than two days and all the nominations in a much shorter time.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN—PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S STRUGGLE—LARGE MEETINGS OF BOTH PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The campaign ends with great meetings in the larger cities of the State, held by both parties, to-night. The final preparations for the struggle of to-morrow are completed. Here the Democrats had a large gathering to hear Senator Gordon's speech on the Southern troubles, which he delivered first at Littleton, on Saturday night, and the Republicans listened to the appeals of Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, and ex-Gov. Harriman, of Manchester, now Naval Officer at Boston. At the head-quarters of the two political parties all is excitement and bustle. Both show by their canvasses that the State is *sure*, and it is impossible to predict the result. There can be no doubt that both parties are in better condition than ever before. The Prohibitionists are scarcely heard of, and the feeling is that they will very generally vote with the Republicans. About Congressmen there is little talk, the interest being centered in the Gubernatorial contest. It is thought the First District will be carried easily by the Republicans, the Second will be saved by a small majority, and that the Third will go to a Democrat.

The excitement over the naturalization frauds is great. To-day two arrests were made, and one man confessed he had falsely sworn, and had run in several men and intended to grind the mill further. There is exciting talk here, but no serious trouble is apprehended. All are hoping for a good day, much depending on the weather.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—A Mrs. Evans, of Seymour, while temporarily insane, this morning cut the throats of her two small children and then cut her own. She will probably die, but the children may recover.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LOWER HOUSE—BILLS RELATING TO THE PARK DEPARTMENT—A NEW GENERAL RAILROAD LAW—SENATE PROCEEDINGS—SHARP QUARREL BETWEEN SENATOR LOWERY AND LIEUT. GOV. DORSHEIMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—In the Assembly this evening there was the usual small attendance of members, and only a small amount of business was transacted, except for the introduction of bills, of which there were an unusual number. One introduced by Mr. Kirk is intended to regulate the sale of oysters in New-York City, by providing that they may be sold either by count or by measure, but that when sold by measure they must be contained in wooden tubs of the capacity of one bushel. The penalty for a breach of the law is $100, and to see that it is enforced the Mayor is to appoint two inspectors, one for the First District, which embraces that position of the City bordering on the East River, and another for the second, which embraces those portions adjacent to the Hudson River.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill authorizing the payment to the Department of Charities and Correction of $50,000, which amount is to be distributed by the department, in sums not exceeding $50 each, for the relief of adult blind persons who are not inmates of any institution for the blind, and who have been residents of the City for three years before making application for this relief.

Mr. Sherman reintroduced an act to establish and sustain official accountability, saying as he did so that it was for the purpose of giving a hearing to parties who wished for it.

Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill, including among its provisions one that the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund shall hereafter be elected in each county, instead of being appointed by the Governor.

A bill introduced by Mr. T. Cooper Campbell limits the amount of bail which may be required in actions for slander and libel to $2,000. The same gentleman introduced two bills, each calling for the expenditure of large sums of City money. The first appropriates $200,000, to be raised by the issue of bonds, running thirty years, and to be devoted to the establishment and equipment of the Museum of Natural History on Manhattan square, in Central Park. The second bill directs the Controller to issue, at such times and in such manner as the Department of Public Parks may require, a fund which is to consist of thirty-year bonds and not to exceed $575,000, and is to be expended solely in the improvement of Central Park. In addition to this another section directs the Board of Apportionment to insert in the estimates $50,000, to be expended upon the park in 1875. Mr. Husted introduced a bill authorizing the formation of companies for the construction and operation of street railways; also, to amend the Peekskill Water law. This bill was ordered to a third reading. It allows any number of persons to organize for the purpose, and to file articles of association in the County Clerk's office and the office of the Secretary of State; then they must publish in the State papers and in the local papers a notice giving the purposes in view; then there is a long series of proceedings to be taken, all of the most restrictive character; then the Common Council, Supervisors, or Trustees of the village are to have control and direction; and then there are further restrictive provisions.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Stauf—Setting forth that it is charged that the North American Insurance Company and the Guardian Life Insurance Company are in a precarious condition; therefore, that the Insurance Committee investigate these charges and report to the House. Laid over.

By Mr. Schenck—That the State Engineer report what railroads encroach upon the State canals, to their detriment. Laid over.

By Mr. Hauschel—That the Secretary of State report the number of rapid transit railroad companies, chartered by the Legislature, which have filed articles of incorporation, the line of route, and whether surface or underground. Laid over.

By Mr. Costigan—That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report to the House within one week the bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in New-York City. Laid over.

THE SENATE—A SHARP QUARREL.

In the Senate it was noticed that Senator Woodin was not in his place, although he has arrived in Albany and is in good health. Except for the introduction by Mr. Ledwith of a bill identical with Mr. Costigan's, as given above, the proceedings were devoid of interest until Senator McGowan moved the Committee on Canals be discharged from the consideration of the bill appropriating $8,000 to be raised by taxation, and to be expended in building a swing bridge over the Erie Canal, in the village of German Flats in Herkimer County. Mr. Laning opposed Mr. McGowan's motion, and while the matter was pending Senator Lowrey observed that Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was sending notes to various Senators, and among them to Senator Laning. When the vote was taken there was a large majority in favor of the motion, but the Lieutenant Governor (as is most unusual unless some Senator raises the point) declared that more Senators were present than were voting, and took the vote again with the same, but a more decided, result; and, at last, upon motion of Senator McGowan, the vote was taken a third time by yeas and nays, and but two Senators voted in the negative.

After the Lieutenant Governor had left his seat, Senator Lowery said to him that it was the first time he had ever known of a State officer lobbying on the floor of the Senate. He added that he considered the Lieutenant Governor's action to be an unwarrantable interference with the course of legislation, and that if he saw any more of it he should call the attention of the Senate to it publicly. The Lieutenant Governor replied that Senator Lowery's course was a piece of impertinence, and that he would make it uncomfortable for him. The above conversation was a private one, but was publicly and excitedly commented on in the Senate Chamber after adjournment. The bill in question was rushed through the Assembly without being printed, and, it is said, to conceal a job, though it must be a microscopic one, as the entire amount concerned is only $8,000. The motion which the Lieutenant Governor sought to defeat was supported by both Republicans and Democrats.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP-OF-WAR.

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.—The new sloop-of-war Huron was to-day successfully launched at the Navy-yard here. She is one of the eight vessels authorized by the act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1873. Her battery will consist of one 11-inch pivot gun, four broadside guns, and one 60-pounder rifle. She will be bark-rigged, and will be fitted with a back-acting compound screw engine of 800-horse power.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT—A BILL TO PREVENT TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY TO ESCAPE TAXATION—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER—HOUSE BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 8.—Both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature reassembled this evening. The galleries of both Houses were filled with spectators, and unusual activity was manifest in the lobbies. In the Senate six bills were introduced, among them one submitted by Senator Stone, on behalf of President Taylor, providing that if any person shall make a transfer of any property liable to taxation by law, to evade the payment of taxes, or shall make a loan in order to claim a reduction of taxes, he shall be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both. The bill is evidently intended to meet the presentment recently made by the Essex County Grand Jury, showing how wealthy men of that county escape the payment of taxes. It was probably suggested by the recent trial of Jaques for perjury, in making his return of his taxable property to the the tax collector.

The vote by which the bill providing for the publication of the State laws in as many papers in each county as there are Assemblymen from that county was lost, was reconsidered, and it was recommitted for amendment.

Senator Hopper introduced an act amending an act concerning railroads and canals, which provides for the amending of section 57 of the act of 1874, by adding the words, "All capital stock of such companies subscribed for, but the subscriptions for which have not been paid, shall, together with such subscriptions, be forfeited to the use of the company, unless the amount paid on such subscription be paid to such Receiver within sixty days after his appointment."

The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations will take no action on the Jersey City charter until next week. All persons interested in the bill will be granted a hearing before the committee on Tuesday of next week.

In the House, Mr. Gill, of Union, introduced a bill providing that any liquor-dealer in Elizabeth who shall sell malt liquor without license from the City Excise Board shall be fined $20 and costs, and for the sale of spirituous liquors without such license the fine will be $40 and costs. Mr. Dodd, of Essex, introduced a bill empowering any married woman who holds an insurance policy upon her husband's life to assign or otherwise transfer the same as though she were a single woman.

The bill requiring drug clerks to provide themselves with a certificate from a board to be nominated to the Governor by the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association was called up on its second reading. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and it was read a second time.

A warm discussion took place between Messrs. Fitzgerald and Henry, of Essex, over the bill creating an additional court for the City of Newark. The bill was read a second time, and will go on the calendar for a third reading.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS AND ALTERNATES BY THE PRESIDENT—THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A clause in the Military Academy Appropriation bill which recently passed Congress authorizes the President to fill any vacancy occurring at the said academy by reason of death, or other cause, of any person appointed by him. Heretofore when the President has made his annual selection of cadets at large he has had no power to fill the vacancies occasioned by the discharge, failure, resignation, or death of those previously appointed, and heretofore there have never been forty cadets at large at the Academy at any one time. Under the above-mentioned legislation, he, on Saturday, appointed the following-named cadets to enter in June, 1875. These are additional to the ten appointed for 1875 last Spring: R. C. Van Vliet, son of Gen. Stuart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army; John S. Lugenbeel, son of Lieut. Col. Pinckney Lugenbeel, First Infantry, United States Army; Henry H. Benham, son of Col. H. W. Benham, Engineer Corps, United States Army; Harris Lee Roberts, son of Lieut. Col. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army, deceased; Thomas L. Casey, son of Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Casey, Engineer Corps, United States Army; Lea Febiger, son of Paymaster George L. Febiger; Louis Garesche, son of Col. Garesche, United States Volunteers, killed in battle; Albert B. Scott, grandson of R. H. K. Whitely, Ordnance Corps, United States Army; G. K. Sands, son of Rear Admiral Sands, United States Navy; William Van Leer, of Pennsylvania, son of William J. Van Leer, killed in battle.

The President has also appointed the following persons alternates to supply the places in September, 1875, of any of the foregoing appointees who may fail in June: Edmund D. Smith, of Connecticut, son of Hon. Truman Smith, first alternate; Winfield S. Scott, of Memphis, second alternate; George W. Goode, of Missouri, third alternate; John B. Marcom, of Massachusetts, fourth alternate; Guy E. Hase, fifth alternate; William B. Reynolds, of Maryland, sixth alternate; Theodore Bingham, of New-Hampshire, seventh alternate.

The President has also, under the law requiring appointments to be made a year in advance of admission, appointed for June, 1876, Frederick V. Abbott, son of Major Henry L. Abbott, Engineer Corps, United States Army; George Bell, son of Major George Bell, Subsistence Department, United States Army; Benjamin W. Brice, Jr., son of Ex-Paymaster Gen. Brice, United States Army; Mark Deans, Jr., of Pennsylvania, son of a soldier of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed in battle; Otto Gresham, of Indiana, son of Gen. W. G. Gresham, United States Volunteers; John Guest, Jr., son of Commodore Guest, United States Navy; Charles H. Hunter, of the District of Columbia, nephew of Gen. D. Hunter; William B. Le Pue, of Minnesota, son of Brig. Gen. Le Pue, United States Volunteers; John D. Ruff, of Pennsylvania, son of Gen. C. F. Ruff, United States Volunteers, and John B. Ray, of Ohio, son of D. Gano Ray, Esq., of Cincinnati.

The following are the alternates for 1876, as far as appointed: George W. Upton, of Oregon, first alternate; Leonard C. Couch, of Connecticut, son of the late Major Gen. D. K. Couch, second alternate; Charles Clark, son of the Bandmaster of the Twenty-third Infantry, third alternate.

The following compose the Board of Visitors to West Point for June, 1875, as appointed by the President: Gen. Jacob Ammen, of Maryland; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, United States Navy; United States Judge Gresham, of Maryland, ex-Brigadier General of Volunteers; William Dowd, of New-York, President of the Board of Education of New-York City; H. H. Frye, of Newport, R. I.; Prof. Daniel C. Gilman, of California, President of the California University; Prof. J. F. Kellogg, of the North-western University, Chicago. The members of the Board appointed on the part of the Senate are: Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa; Hon. M. W. Ransom, United States Senator from North Carolina; and on the part of the House of Representatives, Hon. B. F. Butler, of Massachutts; Hon. S. H. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, of New-York. The board meets at West Point on the 1st of June, to witness the annual examination of all the classes, and is by law required to examine into the actual state of discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, financial and other concerns of the institution, and to report the result of their examination thereof to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress.

THE RECENT STORMS.

THE ICE AND SNOW AT PORT JERVIS.

THE STREETS AND RAILROAD TRACKS BLOCKADED BY SNOW—GREAT DELAY OF TRAINS IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM—THE ICE IN THE RIVER—PUBLIC EXPECTATION RISING AND FALLING WITH THE THERMOMETER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, March 8, 1875.

Two feet of heavy, solidly-packed snow lay on the ground here this morning, and, in places exposed to the violent wind that prevailed all night, great banks from three to five feet deep incumbered streets and walks. The ice-gorge, which shows no particular sign of raising the siege it has for over a week laid against the town, ceased for a time to be the general topic, and the snow-blockade occupied the public mind. It has been years since such a storm visited this vicinity. It commenced about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued with very little cessation until 8 o'clock this morning. The storm extended west as far as Susquehanna Depot. Dispatches from Owego this morning say that there is but half an inch of snow there, and there was none at Elmira. At 11 o'clock last night express train No. 12, due here at 3:40 A. M., was reported but eighteen minutes late. After that the train struck the path of the storm, and did not reach here until this afternoon at 2 o'clock with two locomotives. No. 3, the night express from New-York, leaving there at 7:15 P. M., and due here at 10:45, did not arrive until this morning. At Otisville, twelve miles east of here, the train was compelled to take the eastward-bound track, the other being so badly blockaded. The track in the yard here being two feet under snow this morning, it was impossible to get trains under way for several hours. No. 4, which is made up here Mondays, started with only a locomotive and a baggage car. The track is now clear over the two blockaded divisions, and trains are run as usual.

The Monticello and Port Jervis Railway is also badly blocked with snow. No train has arrived from Monticello yet to-day, and the probabilities are that it will take a day to get the track clear.

The wagon roads are badly blocked in every direction. The roads leading over the New-Jersey mountains are impassable. The Milford stage was four hours getting to this place this forenoon, a distance of eight miles.

The snow that has been shoveled from the pavements here is piled up on each side of the streets in walls five feet high. What with the threatening ice-gorge in the river and the streets choked with snow, Port Jervis presents a most deplorable appearance.

With the ceasing of the storm this morning the thermometer rose rapidly and the sun came out. The snow has melted rapidly, and a great volume of water has been poured into the river from it, not only here but all along the valley. The feeling of security against a flood that had suddenly taken possession of the people of this place, owing to the favorable aspect of affairs on Saturday, has again given way in a great measure to the old unrest and anxiety. It will need no rain to send the ice crashing down from the upper waters of the river if this warm day, with the added body of snow on the ground to be reduced to water, is duplicated to-morrow and the next day. With over four feet of snow on the mountains along the river and its tributaries, and with the frost from five to six feet in the ground, all of this water must get into the river. Even if the ice-gorge at this place breaks up without doing any serious damage, it is admitted on all sides that the Delaware Valley is destined to see the heaviest flood that has occurred in the river in many years.

As far as outward appearances go, there is no positive change in the menacing attitude of the ice-gorge. Experts say, however, that it is wasting away underneath, and unless the flood from above should be overwhelming and sudden, there will be nothing more than a temporary dam above here.

The fact that the body of ice has settled during the past week would seem to indicate the correctness of this theory. The heavy snow-storm and its consequent addition to the dangers of the situation are again stirring up the people to experiments. It is probable that the naphtha test will be tried, but no definite plans have yet been agreed upon. Meantime the thermometer is closely watched, and any up-river citizen who chances in the town is compelled to run the gauntlet of a thousand anxious inquiries as to the prospects above. As the crisis approaches the suspense deepens, and a burden will be lifted from the people of Port Jervis when all is over, even if the very worst fears are realized.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE BLOCKADED BY THE RECENT SNOW-STORM—RAILROAD TRAVEL MUCH IMPEDED—FEARS OF A SUDDEN FRESHET IN THE FALKILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, March 8, 1875.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the third snow-storm in a week commenced, and at that hour the snow was already nearly two feet deep on the level. All day yesterday the storm continued, and when darkness came it increased in violence rapidly. The wind blew a gale from the north-west, and the snow seemed to come down in sheets. At daylight there was a slight lull, but through the night over thirteen inches of snow had fallen, and, as a consequence, when morning dawned there was a general blockade everywhere. It was the heaviest storm we have experienced here for years. Strange to say, it did not amount to much north of Tivoli nor south of Peekskill, but between those points it drifted into the cuts of the Hudson River Railroad to the depth of ten feet. Five freight trains were blocked in between here and New-Hamburg, and that caused other serious detentions. All trains on the Dutchess and Columbia and Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroads are snowed in, and it is doubtful if the gangs of men sent out can get those roads open to-day. The storm seemed to pass from west to east over a tract of country sixty miles wide. The side streets here are almost impassable, and gangs of men and teams are at work all over the city carting the snow away and dumping it in parks and open lots. In some of the streets there are snow banks twenty feet deep. This situation adds greatly to the fears of the people residing along the line of the Falkill in relation to the impending freshet. The Falkill comes into the city from the back country on its eastern limits, on the north side, and passes in a zig-zag line to the Hudson. Along its route, from Smith street to the river, it is spanned by fourteen bridges, and if a rain-storm comes it is believed that every one of these bridges will be carried away. The creek is now one solid mass of ice, frozen down to its bed, with two feet of snow on top. In case it rises suddenly not only will the bridges be carried away, but the ice will tear away the gas and water mains, and, besides inundating the gardens and lands along its line, will possibly carry away fences, barns, and perhaps several houses. The Common Council have taken steps to avert the danger as far as possible, and all hope that disaster may not come. Considerable apprehension is also felt as to the situation along Wappinger's Creek and Fishkill Creek, as a freshet in those streams must necessarily entail serious losses.

UNUSUAL DEPTH OF SNOW THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

INTERMENTS IN THE SNOW IN CEMETERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA—DETENTION OF TRAINS EAST AND WEST—BUILDINGS CRUSHED—ICE GORGES—DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.—A dispatch from St. John, N. F., says the bodies of over forty persons who died at St. John this Winter have been temporarily interred in the snow, which lies in such immense quantities in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—The snow-fall here and in New-Hampshire last night was very heavy, and the eastern trains were delayed.

PATERSON, N. J., March 8.—Yesterday's snow-storm has delayed the trains on the Erie Railway more than any storm in the past Winter. All the express trains from the West are from three to nine hours late. Two trains off the track up the road have also interrupted travel somewhat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Snow and rain fell during the night, but a general thaw has set in, and the snow is rapidly disappearing. It was believed that the heavy storm of yesterday, followed by the mild temperature of to-day, would have a tendency to cause a move of the gorges in the Schuylkill River, but thus far the mass of snow and ice has not been disturbed, and it presents the same aspect as it has for weeks past. Propositions to dissolve the gorges by setting fire to naphtha or coal-oil on the ice are receiving attention here.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 8.—A furious snow-storm prevailed here last night, and up to 1 o'clock this morning, when the snow was twenty inches in depth. It was wet and heavy, and a number of buildings were damaged. The roof of the market-house gave way partially under the pressure. The carriage-house of Messrs. Wilson & Stark was crushed beyond repair. There were between seventy and eighty carriages in it at the time, and all but six or seven were more or less broken. The loss will be about $7,000. The roofs of several private stables gave way under the weight of snow, but did not cause much damage. The railroad trains were delayed on all the roads.

FISHING AND OTHER VESSELS WRECKED ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

BOSTON, March 8.—The storm on Sunday night was quite severe, the wind being north-east, blowing a gale. A fishing schooner, name unknown, is sunk near Chelsea Beach. An unknown schooner is sunk in about five fathoms of water, three miles north-west of Sandy Neck Light, Cape Cod. When last seen, the crew were trying to reach shore with a boat on the ice. They have not been heard from since.

There were three or four other vessels in the ice previous to the storm, but they could not be seen this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 A. M.—North-west and south-west winds, high pressure, and clear weather over the lower lakes and the Atlantic States. Southerly winds and higher temperature over the North-west, the upper lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, with cloudy weather and snow in the North-west. The rivers rose at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and fell at St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, the Upper Mississippi Valley, Missouri, the lakes, and the Ohio Valley, south-west to north-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and snow on the lakes, followed by rising barometer and falling temperature.

For Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States, stationary barometer, southerly winds, and partly cloudy, warmer weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary pressure, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and northerly winds, backing to southeasterly.

The rivers will rise at Pittsburg, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and fall at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	34°	30°	3:30 P. M.	35°	40°
6 A. M.	32°	31°	6 P. M.	32°	36°
9 A. M.	35°	32°	9 P. M.	31°	33°
12 M.	40°	35°	12 P. M.	31°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.......35⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......33¾°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A Cincinnati *Enquirer's* special reports a disastrous fire at Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio, on Sunday night, which originated in Gay & Rowley's dry-goods store, and destroyed an entire block of two-story frame buildings, with their contents. The following are the losers, with their estimated losses: Gay & Rowley, dry goods; loss, $10,000; insurance, $1,500, in the Richland Mutual. A. Greenlee, buildings, loss $13,000; insurance $1,100, in the Knox Mutual. A. Thrift, groceries, &c., loss $8,000; no insurance. James Axtell, milliner, stock damaged $750; no insurance. Sargent & McNare, furniture dealers, loss $6,000; insurance $2,000, in the Dominion and Continental; M. J. Simons buildings, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; Simons & Tuttle, buildings, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000. Other small losses make the aggregate loss about $50,000, with a total insurance of $17,000, mostly in Ashland, Knox, and Richland Mutual Companies.

At 3:15 A. M. yesterday the Engine-house No. 6, in Blissville, Long Island, was discovered to be on fire. Before assistance could be rendered, the flames extended to a tenement-house and stable adjoining, which were completely destroyed. In consequence of the condition of the roads it was an hour before an engine could be brought from Hunter's Point. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and caused a loss of $5,000.

A fire, originating in Sherfy's furniture ware-rooms, Green Castle, Ind., last night, destroyed the Farmers' Bank, Lyons & Werks' block, Hays' block, Cohn's store-room, and the Green Castle *Banner* office. The fire was at 10 o'clock P. M. thought to be under control. The loss will be about $50,000, with an insurance of $20,000.

The five-story brick building No. 266½ Bowery, occupied by Lichtenstein Brothers, cigar-makers, was damaged $100 by fire last night. The stock was damaged $100; fully insured.

The five-story brick tenement-house No. 233 East Forty-fifth street was slightly damaged by fire last night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The local Legislature of Nova Scotia meets on Thursday next.

The Reserve and Emery collieries, owned by the Cape Breton Company, have resumed operations.

The steamer What Cheer was got off the rock on Sunday, and taken into Wickford, R. I., harbor and grounded.

The schooner John Stewart, laden with lime, which had been frozen in at Sheat Harbor, N. S., since January, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

Hon. John Creighton has been appointed President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, which office was rendered vacant by Mr. Brown becoming Treasurer.

The Swedish corvette Gefle, Commodore Fischerstrom, which had lain at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the past week, sailed for Sweden on Saturday.

Mr. A. J. Owen, with Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co., of New York, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at the St. George Hotel, in Evansville, Ind. The Coroner's verdict was death from injuries, caused by a fall, at Cleveland, Ohio, some time during February.

FRENCH CANADIANS RETURNING TO CANADA.

QUEBEC, March 8.—The French Canadian residents in Fall River, Mass., have addressed a letter to the Minister of Agriculture thanking him for having taken the initiative in the question of repatriation, and asking that he will hasten the execution of the laws passed by Parliament in relation to this subject in order that they may know what township will be assigned to them, as well as the time at which they may take possession of lands.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN BUFFINTON.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 8.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-day appropriate resolutions were adopted touching the death of Congressman Buffinton, who was a citizen of this place, and a committee was appointed to attend his funeral on Thursday. The flags on the city buildings were ordered to be displayed at half-mast.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

OTHER WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MRS. PUTNAM—SHARP WORDS BETWEEN COURT AND COUNSEL—MISS HANNAH AUGUSTA MOORE TELLS ABOUT MR. TILTON'S HETERODOX VIEWS ON RELIGIOUS MATTERS—AN AMUSING WITNESS WHO LOSES HER TEMPER.

After the exceptional rest of three days, everybody came fresh to the Beecher trial yesterday morning, and the case went forward with greater vim than usual. Mr. Jeffrey, the juror who was taken ill on Thursday, was in his place, apparently in good health, but a few minutes before the hour of adjournment he was again complaining of not feeling very well. Since the court adjourned on Thursday afternoon, two revolving ventilators have been placed in each of the windows, and these, supplemented by proper limitations in the matter of admission, had the effect of keeping the building cool and pleasant. Yesterday only such persons were admitted as could be accommodated with seats, and the plan worked admirably.

There was less demand for the Plymouth Church seats than at any time since the commencement of the trial, and besides Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Col. Beecher, and Mr. Halliday, there was but a scant attendance in this section of the court-room. Mrs. Tilton has not yet resumed her place, but there was quite a large attendance of other ladies. Among these was Miss Bessie Turner, who was present in court for the first time. She was the object of so much attention as fairly accounted for the perceptible embarrassment of her manner. She was dressed in black, and wore a black velvet hat, and a drab veil, which covered, but did not conceal her features. Mr. Tilton was in his usual place beside Mr. Fullerton, and all the lawyers in the case were present at one time or other during the day.

The proceedings of yesterday, if not especially important as bearing on the issue of the case, were decidedly piquant; and therefore acceptable to visitors. There were two distinct sides to them, and these were merely divided by the recess. In the first there were many sharp passes between opposing counsel, and one passage of cold severity between Mr. Evarts and Judge Neilson. After recess, the aspect of affairs was altogether changed, and a comic element prevaded the court-room. The court and counsel, plaintiff and defendant, officials, visitors, were all laughing. This lively condition of things came of the cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton of Miss Hannah Augusta Moore, an intimate acquaintance of the Tilton family, who testified adversely as to Mr. Tilton's habits.

The first witness to take the stand was Mrs. Putnam, whose direct examination was interrupted by the illness of the juror on Thursday. Mr. Shearman continued her examination, and in answer to his questions she testified that she was never a member of Plymouth Church, and that she had but very slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Beecher. She had met him, she said, at Mr. Tilton's. She was asked to describe the nature of Mr. Beecher's visits, and she stated that they were very informal. These visits were after Mr. Tilton moved into his present house. Was there anything, asked Mr. Shearman, in the demeanor of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, or Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, that attracted your attention, and the witness responded, "Not at all; he was their familiar Pastor." Mrs. Putnam was then examined as to whether she had seen any photographs of Mr. Beecher at Mr. Tilton's house, or books presented by Mr. Beecher, and she replied affirmatively. Mr. Shearman then went back to the Southport interview with Mr. Tilton, at which the evidence was interrupted on Thursday. She repeated the conversation with Mr. Tilton in which she represented him as saying that he could not help his moodiness, that he knew he made his wife uncomfortable, but that it was one of the penalties of genius. She further described him as saying that Burns, Byron, Coleridge, and several of the English poets, were subject to such moods. He also stated, she said, that when he had an audience he was able to rise above these fits of depression, and with this purpose a Fourth of July audience was collected in Southport Congregational Church, and Mr. Tilton seemed to be quite himself after addressing it. She was then examined as to several conversations which she had with Mr. Tilton, in one of which, at Washington, she described him as saying that he would sooner be editor of the *Independent* than have the position of any of the great men who were then paying him attention, and would prefer it to being the greatest preacher in the country. The question of counsel as to his treatment of Bessie Turner elicited the testimony that he used to treat her pretty much as his own children, and used to greet her with a kiss. In another conversation she represented him as avowing his preference for the drama rather than the Gospel. She also described him as saying that he had outgrown Mr. Beecher; that people got tired of hearing him; that his genius was overrated, but that he was the most magnanimous man he had ever met. Witness said that in reply to this she spoke of Mr. Beecher's courage, and that Mr. Tilton said he had great courage before a multitude, but that he was almost a coward before an individual sinner. "Was this," said Mr. Shearman, "with reference to his power to rebuke sin?" but counsel for the plaintiff interposed an objection to the question. Mr. Tilton's description of Mr. Beecher was substantially repeated in other portions of the testimony, with the addition that Mr. Beecher could not treasure up anything against anybody, and that in his magnanimity in this respect lay his power rather than in his genius. Mrs. Putnam was then examined as to a comparison made by Mr. Tilton between Rev. Dr. Storrs and Mr. Beecher, and she said that he described Dr. Storrs as cold and logical and Mr. Beecher as quick and impulsive. "Dr. Storrs," he said, "is the person to go to to keep you out of trouble; but if you are in trouble Mr. Beecher is the person to go to to get you out of it." Testimony was also given to the effect that after the period of the Cleveland letter she visited the Tiltons, and found Mr. Beecher's bust turned with the face toward the wall, and that Mr. Tilton had said that Mr. Beecher had proved a traitor to the Republican Party, and that his bust ought to be turned to the wall. A conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which he was represented as describing Dr. Storrs as a "glittering iceberg" was then testified to, after which the examination veered round to matters connected with a visit of Mrs. Tilton and her children to Mrs. Putnam, at Marietta, Ohio, in the Fall of 1870. Mr. Shearman asked plaintiff's counsel to produce the letters written by Mr. Tilton to wife while she was staying at Marietta, and the letters written from Marietta by Mrs. Tilton to her husband. The plaintiff's counsel having stated that they had no such letters, Mr. Shearman proposed to prove their contents by the witness, who stated that Mrs. Tilton had read them to her. Out of this proposition came the contention between counsel referred to above, and the passage between Mr. Evarts and his Honor.

The court ruled that no foundation had been laid for such secondary evidence, conveying at the same time the inference that the presumption that Mrs. Tilton's letters might be in her own custody had not been set aside. Mr. Evarts was then about to urge the proposition in what threatened to be a long speech, judging from the deliberation of his manner, when Judge Neilson promptly interposed to the effect that he understood the offer and overruled it, and that he did not wish to hear argument upon the matter. Thereupon Mr. Evarts responded with a perceptible spice of bitterness in his tone: "If your Honor does not wish me heard, I certainly shall not force myself upon your Honor's attention." "That remark is quite unnecessary," replied Judge Neilson; "the court is always glad to hear you when making offers upon which the court is in doubt. We will hear you now if you have any other offer than that just now ruled out." The contention then passed to opposing counsel. Mr. Shearman was endeavoring to obtain from the witness an account of the effects produced by a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton in answer to one written by her from Marietta, and proposed to prove that it contained a certain statement, which he was proceeding to enunciate when Mr. Pryor interposed an objection, on the ground that Mr. Shearman was trying to get before the jury what was in a letter which his Honor had ruled out. Mr. Beach said he had no apprehension that the jury would be influenced by the statement of counsel, and the court agreed in Mr. Beach's expression of confidence in the jury, stating that he did not suppose Mr. Shearman would do what was attributed to him. To this Mr. Beach responded, "We are not sure as your Honor of Mr. Shearman." Then, in answer to a subsequent question, the witness was volunteering a portion of the excluded testimony, when Mr. Beach, rising, said, "Stop; you cannot smuggle in any such testimony here." This was matter for fresh contention, and the Court rebuked Mr. Beach. Mr. Shearman described his language as "an outrage," but finally matters settled into an easier groove, both Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman withdrawing their observations. A revival of these compliments was threatened during the cross-examination of the witness, when Mr. Fullerton described the conduct of Mr. Evarts, in retaining a letter for the purpose of reading, concerning which he was questioning the witness, as contrary to etiquette. The storm, however, subsided.

Judge Neilson asked Mr. Fullerton whether he thought it important to go into an extended cross-examination of the witness, knowing, as he did, the character and effect of the evidence. Mr. Fullerton promised to be brief, although, he said, the other side must have attached importance to the testimony when they offered it. After going over the general testimony the witness swore positively that she had never been angry with Dr. Storrs concerning the Beecher matter. "This may refresh your memory," said Mr. Fullerton, handing the lady a letter from her to Mrs. Tilton, written in 1874, and containing the expression, "I feel really angry at the two churches, Dr. B.'s and Dr. S's." This letter was put in evidence as a contradiction of the witness. Judge Neilson asked the witness if she wrote the letter under the idea that the council proceeded against Mr. Beecher, and she replied in the affirmative. Judge Neilson said he had never heard that the council proceeded against Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Evarts came in drily with the remark, "That is hardly debatable." The court then took a recess. After recess Mrs. Putnam's cross-examination was concluded by the identification of a letter handed to her by Mr. Fullerton. The re-direct examination was also brief and unimportant.

Miss Hannah Augusta Moore, a resident of Brooklyn, was then called to the stand. Her examination was conducted by Mr. Tracy. Miss Moore has passed the sunny time of life, and is disposed to look at things from a common-sense standpoint. She entertains the religious views proper to Plymouth Church, but, as her evidence shows, she is much mystified concerning spiritual influences and abstruse questions of that kind. The first portion of her examination was as to her intimacy with the Tilton family, whom she had known, she said, for some sixteen years. She boarded with them at Mrs. Richards', the mother of Mrs. Tilton, and she described their relations as happy. She then testified as to several changes of residence on their part. She was questioned as to their practice of having family worship in those days, and she said that they used to have such service for two or three days at a time, but that it never was continuous. "When did you notice Mr. Tilton's change in religious opinions?" asked Mr. Tracy, and the lady replied, "I never thought he had any very confirmed religious opinions." Miss Moore, in reply to further questioning, described Mr. Tilton's falling off from what was considered evangelical ideas which, she said, she noticed more than Mrs. Tilton. She said that when Mrs. Tilton came to notice it she was very much grieved and used to weep frequently. Further evidence was given to show that Mr. Tilton had discontinued family prayers in his house, and that he had stayed at home on Sundays writing articles instead of going to church; that he said he did not believe in the doctrine of the Atonement, and that during a portion of one Sunday he had occupied himself "rolling balls" in a billiard-saloon. She described the demeanor of Mr. Tilton toward his wife as very changeable, and as very unpleasant at times. Mrs. Tilton said to her once, "If I were worthy of him he would be a good man; I wish you had him, you could manage him," and she replied, "Why would you wish such a curse on me?" She then described a visit paid by Stephen Pearl Andrews to Mr. Tilton's house when she was present. Mrs. Morse, Mr. Freeland, and Mrs. Tilton were also present. Mr. Andrews, she said, brought a "woman" with him. She could not understand what they were talking about, but she knew that it was about spheres and influences and the like, and then she gave an amusing description of "the woman" sitting beside Mr. Tilton on the sofa, smoothing his hair, and telling him that he had "a beautiful sphere," adding, "I guess it was an atmosphere." This statement was received with general laughter, which even Judge Neilson was not too prompt to check. The witness herself enjoyed the joke as much as anybody, and laughed heartily behind her fan, and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were as merry for the time as if there were no "wrecked lives" or "ragged edges" in the world. Describing the variability of Mr. Tilton's conduct toward Mrs. Tilton, she said that he would be at one time on his knees with his arm round her, saying how beautiful she was, and that at another time he wouldn't order a ton of coal, or do anything that was necessary about the house.

Presently Mr. Fullerton took the witness in hand, and the laughter in the court-room during the cross-examination was almost unceasing. Mr. Fullerton would now assume his most suave and bland tones, and the lady would fall into a responsive demeanor. When the snare was fairly laid counsel's suavity would pass into feigned indignation, and Miss Moore, bristling up like "the fretful porcupine," would answer with real rage, until witness and counsel seemed to stand menacing each other, one armed with a fan and the other with a pair of spectacles. Miss Moore's evidence being very general, counsel would harass her by keeping her to details, and would not allow her to interpose a single observation which was not legally admissible. Much amusement was elicited out of the "sphere" and the "atmosphere" interview, and the ton of coal transaction was put through a great deal of sifting. Sometimes Miss Moore would appreciate the situation and join in the general laughter, but again she would stamp on the witness stand with no uncertain indication of temper. Finally she was relieved from further torture, and after a brief re-direct examination was permitted to retire. The court adjourned at 3:55 o'clock, as the juror Mr. Jeffrey was beginning to feel somewhat indisposed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Neilson and counsel came in at 11 o'clock. The jury were called and announced present.

Judge Neilson—Will you proceed, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Putnam, will you take the stand?

Mrs. Putnam came forward and took the stand, and her direct examination was continued as follows:

Mr. Shearman—We were so unfortunately interrupted in the examination of Mrs. Putnam that it will be best to begin a little back, and not continue precisely where we left off.

Q.—You stated you were a member of Dr. Storrs' church, Mrs. Putnam? A.—I was.

Q.—For how long were you a member? A.—I do not remember, Sir, exactly how long I was a member; several years—until I married.

Q.—You remained there until you moved West? A.—Until I went to Marietta and left Brooklyn; I remained there from the time I united with his church until I was married and went to Marietta.

Q.—You were never a member of Plymouth Church? A.—Never.

Q.—You never were a regular attendant there? A.—No, Sir, except that one Winter I spoke of—1855 and 1856; I attended church most of that Winter.

Q.—After that did you attend Dr. Storrs' with regularity? A.—Yes, Sir, when I was in the city.

Q.—How much personal acquaintance have you had with Mr. Beecher? A.—Excuse me, I did not answer you correctly; I did not attend Dr. Storrs' church—I was living in South Brooklyn, and attended Rev. Mr. Carpenter's church until I went to live on the Heights.

Q.—U. H. Carpenter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Presbyterian Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much acquaintance have you had with the defendant in this case, Mr. Beecher? A.—I have had very little excepting as the world know him—all the public know him; I had a very slight personal acquaintance with him.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Beecher visiting at the house of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen him there perhaps two or three times; almost the only place I have met Mr. Beecher socially was there.

MR. BEECHER'S VISITS TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Will you describe, briefly, what occurred on those occasions when Mr. Beecher visited them; how he treated the family and Mrs. Tilton, and who was there. Take the first, if you remember; who was in the house when Mr. Beecher called the first time? A.—Mr. Beecher came in very informally, and Mr. Tilton called to his wife, who, I think, was below, and said Mr. Beecher was here; she said she could not come up then; Mr. Beecher went up to the family sitting-room; Mr. Tilton went up with him; he inquired where the children were.

Q.—Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton; and either Mr. or Mrs. Tilton asked me to go up and see Mr. Beecher; they knew I would like to be acquainted with him, or introduced to him, and I went up and Mr. Beecher was so absorbed with the children that he did not pay much attention to me; he frolicked with the children, and when he got through frolicking with the children he went away, and did not pay much attention to any one else.

Q.—Describe the next visit that you paid? A.—I cannot remember them in their order; three or four times he happened in very informally; I remember once he happened in when Mrs. Tilton and he were going to visit some sick person; I think Mr. Beecher spoke to me, but said very little; he sat there while Mrs. Tilton put on her things; she asked me to excuse her, as they were going to see some sick person.

Q.—Do you know who it was? A.—I think it was Mr. Ovington; I am not quite sure, but I think it was Mr. Ovington. I was there one other time when he came in and I was just going out of the hall, and he went up the stairs in the sitting room and asked where the children were; I did not go up; there were just two or three informal calls of that kind; he seemed to be there often—

Mr. Fullerton—Not what he seemed; I beg your pardon, Madam.

Mr. Shearman—In what years were these visits? Let me help you. Were they after Mr. Tilton moved into his present house? A.—Yes, Sir; after he moved into his present house.

Q.—That was in October, 1866? A.—1866. I distinctly remember when Mr. Tilton introduced me to Mr. Beecher was on the first visit I made in Brooklyn after I was married and left Brooklyn; the time when he frolicked with the children.

Q.—You were married in 1867? A.—Yes, Sir; January.

A.—And this was when? A.—I think it was the next Fall.

Q.—The Fall of 1867? A.—It was the first time I was at Mr. Tilton's visiting after I left Brooklyn to live.

Q.—Well, was there anything in the demeanor of Mr. Beecher toward Mrs. Tilton, or Mrs. Tilton toward Mr. Beecher, that attracted your attention or made any special impression on it? A.—No, Sir; not at all, Sir; only that he was their family Pastor, and came in informally to see them.

Q.—Were these visits made specially to Mrs. Tilton or the family?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; that you cannot determine.

Judge Neilson—You have the description; I think that is sufficient.

Mr. Shearman—At what hour of the day were those visits? A.—The visit which I particularly remember was in the morning; Mr. Tilton went up stairs and received the visit himself.

Q.—What is the best of your recollection about the other visits; day-time or evening? A.—They were always in the day-time when I was there; my impression is they were Monday morning; I know this was on Monday morning when he made this call.

MR. BEECHER'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Q.—Mrs. Putnam, did you ever see any photographs of Mr. Beecher in Mr. Tilton's house in your visits there? A.—I have.

Q.—Where did you see them? A.—I have seen them standing on the mantel, and I have seen one hanging in a frame—a framed one, and I have seen various photographs in a card-receiver on the table in his parlor.

Q.—Various photographs of whom? A.—Mr. Beecher, and of other distinguished men.

Q.—Did anybody point out those photographs to you? A.—Mr. Tilton once showed me photographs of a variety—photographs that he thought were particularly fine.

Q.—Of Mr. Beecher? A.—Mr. Beecher and other eminent men.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever give you a photograph of Mr. Beecher? A.—He did give me one at that time.

Q.—From where did he take it? A.—He took it—I don't know whether it was from a little box; it was something that sat on his table; he took it from a variety of photographs that were there.

Q.—Did the family have a collection of such photographs? A.—They had a very large collection of such photographs.

Q.—And Mr. Beecher's were among these? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you see any books written by Mr. Beecher, or presented by Mr. Beecher, lying around the house in any of your visits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell about what time was it that you saw those; after your marriage or before, or both? A.—I do not think I could recollect; I have been in the habit of seeing Mr. Beecher's—I do not remember exactly; I have always been in the habit of seeing those books that Mr. Beecher had written there; I recollect going to the library once to get a book; they had said that I could use anything from the library that I chose; I went and selected one of Mr. Beecher's books in the library.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything to you about getting for you a book with Mr. Beecher's autograph, or getting his autograph in any way? A.—I told Mr. Tilton once that I had a good many books that had the autographs of the authors in them and that I valued them highly, and he said—very kindly said—he could aid me in adding to the collection; I think he gave me one of his own with his own autograph in, and asked me if I would not like to have one of Mr. Beecher's; I said I should, but it would be an impertinence in me to ask Mr. Beecher for one—that he was a stranger to me.

THE SOUTHPORT CONVERSATION.

Now, Mrs. Putnam, we will resume that Southport conversation; there has been such a long conversation that we might as well begin it again; there has been only a few words, and tell us how Mr. Tilton acted and what he said in that conversation.

The Court—We have that down; I remember she said he was there and was very moody. That is given already.

Mr. Shearman—Very well.

The Court—And one day Mrs. Tilton did not come down and wrote down.

Mr. Shearman—We have got as far as—

Mr. Evarts—Go on with the explanation.

Mr. Shearman—I want to bring in this letter, and give these gentlemen notice to produce this letter written by Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, and delivered by Mrs. Putnam to him on that occasion; I want to know whether it is in existence. Now, Mrs. Putnam, you read that letter which Mrs. Tilton sent to her husband through you? A.—Yes, Sir; it was rather a note than a letter.

Q.—A little note? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You read it at her request? A.—I did.

Q.—State the substance of that letter. A.—It was a protest against his conduct.

Mr. Fullerton—No; don't characterize it.

The Court—Do you recollect what was in it?

Witness—I don't remember the language.

Mr. Shearman—Give us the substance of it.

Mr. Beach—It is the substance of the language we want, not a characterization of it.

Mr. Shearman—Well, go on.

Witness—The substance of it was that she could not endure his moods, and that she would not go down until he had changed.

Q.—Well, then, you went up stairs and had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton on this subject? A.—I did.

Mr. Shearman—Give us the conversation as near as you can recollect it.

Mr. Fullerton—Give us what conversation?

Mr. Shearman—The conversation with regard to Mr. Tilton's exhibition of moodiness, and what explanation he had made of it.

Witness—He said he could not help his moods, that they were irresistible.

Mr. Evarts (addressing the jury)—Gentlemen, do you hear?

One of the jurors replied that he wished the witness would speak louder.

The Court—You had that the other day, and you said he expressed his regret.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Speak a little louder, please.

Witness—I will try to, Sir.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—The conversation was broken in the beginning; it is useless to give it in fragments.

The Court—We had portions of it the other day; now go on.

Mr. Shearman—There were a few words of it. Just go on, Mrs. Putnam, and state what was said? A.—As near as I can remember he said that his moods were beyond his control; that he knew he was disagreeable to his wife and every one about him when they were upon him, but he could not resist them; he could not help himself; we had more talk about it, and I asked him why he could not help it, and overcome what he thought and knew was a fault, and he said he did not know it was a fault; he said he supposed they were the moods of genius; other men of force and genius had the same moods, he said.

Q.—Did he mention anybody? A.—He spoke of poets, and he said Burns and Byron and Cowper, and other English poets, were subject to the same or similar moods; they were uncontrollable; it was the penalty that genius had to pay.

Q.—He said that this was the penalty that genius had to pay? A.—One of the penalties of genius; he supposed it was the moods of genius; I remember those two expressions; the language of the rest perhaps I have not got exactly, but that was the idea.

Q.—Did he say anything about a pall coming over him? A.—Yes, Sir; he said that sometimes, when he was away and his heart was heavy with homesickness, and he yearned to get home, as soon as he got home and got settled down these moods would come upon him—a dark pall would settle down on everything; it was no one's fault, but it was something he could not resist; it was something he was subject to.

Q.—Did he say anything about the effect of a quiet life? A.—He said that when he was living a quiet life he could not resist it; at Washington, or if he had an audience or something to do, he could rise above it; he said if he could speak to a thousand Sabbath-school children or a large audience the next day he could get over it, but no amount of reasoning with himself had any effect.

Q.—Did he suggest anything practically about an audience? A.—I do not know whether he suggested it or whether I thought of it.

Mr. Fullerton—That is pretty different.

The Witness—I could not tell whether he suggested it or whether I did.

Mr. Shearman—He did tell you if he could speak to an audience it would lift him out of it?

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Putnam, the reporters have sent me a request that you might speak a little louder, but of course you must control the matter by your own strength.

The Witness—I am suffering a little from a cold, but I will speak as loud as I can.

Mr. Shearman—Was anything done about an audience? A.—There was.

Q.—Tell what it was. A.—I saw some of the leading men of Southport, and it was near the 4th of July—either the day before or the day but one before—and I told them—

Mr. Fullerton—I think that is unnecessary.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I do not think it is, if your Honor please.

Mr. Beach—We object to what she told the leading men of Southport.

The Court—Of course.

Mr. Shearman—We don't care anything about that.

The Witness—We got up a Fourth of July audience in the Southport Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Tilton spoke with great acceptance.

Q.—And after that how did Mr. Tilton act and speak? A.—He seemed like himself.

Q.—After that did he get entirely out of this mood? A.—He did.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope you don't propose to show what his speech was in connection with that.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if you are very desirous to have it, we will.

Mr. Fullerton—If we wait here till the 4th of July we will have it here.

HOW TILTON VALUED HIS POSITION ON THE INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Shearman—Did you have any conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton at about this time with regard to his position on the *Independent*, and the way in which he valued it? A.—I did.

Q.—State what that conversation was. A.—He told me that he would rather be the editor of the New-York *Independent* than to have any other position in the country; he had previously told me that in Washington.

Q.—What was said between you on this occasion about that? A.—I do not remember what was said on that occasion; I remember better what was said on some other occasions.

Q.—Perhaps mingled in two or three occasions. State what was said on the other occasions, so as to close this question of the *Independent*. A.—Shall I tell you what was said at other times?

Q.—Yes; give us what he said, and anything that Mrs. Tilton said in his presence, and that you said to him. A.—He told me when in Washington, where he received a great deal of attention, that he would rather be editor of the New-York *Independent* than to have any office that any one had in Washington; that the great men showed him attention there—the members of the Cabinet; he told me once at his house in Livingston street, when I asked him if he was going to be a candidate, he said no, indeed, he preferred his position as editor of the *Independent* to anything that the people could give him; there was no position in the gift of the people that he would accept in exchange for his position on the *Independent*. I turned to Mrs. Tilton and said, "I am surprised that Theodore valued the position as much as he said he did." She said it would break Theodore's heart to lose his position on the *Independent*; he thought more of it than anything else.

Mr. Fullerton—Was Mr. Tilton present then? A.—Yes, he was; we were all talking. He said at another time he would rather be editor of the New-York *Independent* than to fill the most popular pulpit in the country.

TILTON'S INTENTIONS CONCERNING BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Did you have some conversation with Mr. Tilton while he was at Southport in regard to Miss Turner, or "Bessie," as you call her? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—State what that was? A.—We had several conversations.

Q.—Give the substance briefly. What did he say about her qualities, and his intentions in regard to her? A.—He said that one time he had asked my advice about sending her to Nyack School, where my nieces and his sister were. He said that Bessie was a girl of rare qualities; if she only had an education she would make a lady, and that he meant she should have an education, and that she should have as good an education as his sister Fannie, whom he was educating at that time; he said a good deal; we talked a long time about it; he said he thought Elizabeth kept Bessie confined to the care of the children too much; that Elizabeth had trouble with her disposition sometimes; he had never any trouble; that Bessie had rare qualities.

Q.—Did he say anything about her musical qualities? A.—Yes; he said her perceptions of musical harmony were wonderful, they were almost intuitions; he said she was very sensitive, and was out of her sphere, and was unhappy because she was out of her sphere; she was not educated and where she wanted to be.

Q.—In what manner did he treat Bessie Turner? Did he treat her as a servant or as one of the family? A.—She always came to the table while they were at our house; he always greeted her with a kiss, as he did his own children, when he arrived and when he left. He treated her just about as he did his children; I didn't see any difference, except that she was older; she took more responsibility; she took care of the children herself while the children were cared for.

Q.—Do you recollect of him ever reading to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when that occurred and what you observed? A.—I recollect his sitting under an elm tree one day, reading to her from a book, and I afterward learned it was a book of poems.

Mr. Fullerton—No—one moment.

Mr. Shearman—No harm in learning that it is a book of poems.

The Court—Well, it is utterly immaterial; you ask when it was?

Mr. Fullerton—It is only a waste of time; that is all.

The Court—When was this? A.—The Summer of 1866. He walked with her—walked up and down under the shade trees, conversed with her, seemed interested in her, treated her as he would a daughter of the same age; treated her in a proper, kindly way.

TILTON'S ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

Q.—Now, in the Fall of this year, 1866, did you have any further conversation with Mr. Tilton on the subject of his attendance at church. A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you what his habits were at that time with regard to attendance at church—how often that would be? A.—He told me he had nearly given up church-going; that he very seldom went; when he went, he went more to hear good music, or to accompany some friend; occasionally he went with Elizabeth; but the church as an institution he had given up to priestcraft.

Q.—Did he compare the drama with the Gospel in any way? What did he say about that?

The Court—We had that the other day.

Mr. Shearman—This is something different.

The Witness—Yes, Sir, he did; he preferred the platform to the pulpit, and the drama to what I would call preaching the Gospel.

WHAT TILTON SAID OF MR. BEECHER.

Q.—In this conversation did he speak about ministers? A.—He did.

Q.—What ministers did he mention? A.—We had a long conversation; we discussed a good many Brooklyn and New-York ministers; he said most about Mr. Beecher and Dr. Storrs.

Q.—What I want to know is whether he talked of them in conjunction with Mr. Beecher, and made any comparisons? A.—Yes; he did.

Q.—Tell us what he said in connection with Mr. Beecher and the other ministers whom he mentioned in connection with Mr. Beecher? A.—Do you wish me to say what he said of Mr. Beecher?

Q.—Yes; and the others also. A.—I asked him if his leaving off church was because he did not like Mr. Beecher; he said no; he liked Mr. Beecher as a man, but he had outgrown Mr. Beecher; I asked him if he didn't think Mr. Beecher was still the great preacher of the day; he said yes; Mr. Beecher was the great moral teacher of the day; but he had outgrown him; people got tired of a man they had heard so many years; he thought it fettered a man to sit always under one kind of thought; he said a good deal about Mr. Beecher's moral qualities and the character of his preaching, and compared him with other ministers.

Q.—Can you tell us what he said on that subject? A.—I can't give Mr. Tilton's language, but I can give you the substance of it.

Q.—That is all that we require—the substance of the language. A.—He said Mr. Beecher's genius was very much overrated; that Mr. Beecher's power over people was from his moral qualities, his magnanimity, and his great-heartedness. He said that he was such a believer in his fellow-men—he said that people were tired of the old Calvinistic doctrine, justification, and so forth—characterizing the Calvinistic doctrine; and they went to hear Mr. Beecher because they got something fresh and something new. He said Mr. Beecher was the most magnanimous man he ever saw. He said he often was imposed upon; but if people knew him as well as he did, they would impose upon him a great deal more than they did. I asked him what he thought was Mr. Beecher's great source of strength; I said I thought it was moral courage; he said people were very much mistaken; he was very courageous before a multitude, but he was a great coward before an individual sinner; he could stand up and face a mob.

Q.—And this was with reference to Mr. Beecher's power to rebuke sin?

Mr. Fullerton—She has stated what was said on that subject.

Mr. Shearman—I don't know how you understand it. That is a very fair question, and I repeat it.

Mr. Evarts—In what connection was this said?

Mr. Shearman—In what connection was this reference to courage made? A.—It was in connection with my saying that his moral courage was his great characteristic. He said it was not. We were discussing Mr. Beecher, not his peculiarities.

Q.—Yes; but you were not talking about physical courage at all? A.—No, Sir; talking about moral courage.

Q.—Was any comparison made between Mr. Beecher and other ministers at that time? If so, tell us what it was. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us what it was.

Q.—State what it was. A.—He said Dr. Storrs had more logic; he was a better theologian than Mr. Beecher, a theologian in the common acceptation of the term; but he said they were utterly unlike, and spoke of Dr. Storrs as cold and logical, and Mr. Beecher as warm-hearted and impulsive, never stopping to think what the influence would be of what he said—how it would affect him; I don't remember his language; I remember one expression: he said Dr. Storrs—we had discussed the matter some time—is a man to go to before or after you have got into trouble; but Mr. Beecher is the man to go to if you are in trouble and want to be helped out.

Q.—Any other expressions? A.—I don't think of any other expression then.

Q.—After the publication of the Cleveland letter, in 1866, do you remember visiting Mr. Tilton when that letter formed the subject of a conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember seeing a bust or plaster cast of Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—I do.

Q.—Something about it which formed the subject of conversation? A.—The first time I went into their house—

Mr. Shearman—Wait a moment. [The officers were here making a noise closing the shutters.] Now go on, and state what happened on that occasion. Speak a little louder. A.—The first time I visited their house after they were settled in their new house in Livingston street, Mrs. Tilton showed me a plaster bust of Mr. Tilton which she had put on a bracket right by their sitting-room door in the second story. We had some conversation about it; the next time I went there the face of the bust was turned toward the wall; Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and myself had come up the stairs, and I was just passing into the sitting-room—I was making an informal call—and I said, "Why, Mr. Beecher's face is to the wall." Mr. Tilton said, "That is Elizabeth's doing," and I said, "How is that, Elizabeth; why have you turned your Pastor's face to the wall?" She said, "Theodore says that our Pastor has shown himself a traitor to the Republican Party."

Q.—Mr. Evarts thinks you once said this was a bust of Mr. Tilton—if you did say so, you meant a bust of Mr. Beecher? A.—If I did say so, I meant a bust of Mr. Beecher; it was a little small cast.

Q.—Well, was there any more conversation? A.—Yes, Sir; we went into the sitting-room and had a long talk.

BEECHER A MAGNANIMOUS MAN.

Q.—Well, so far as Mr. Beecher was made the subject of that conversation, please relate the conversation, whether his qualities of mind were discussed with reference to the conduct and writing of the Cleveland letter? A.—I asked Mr. Tilton if the writing of the Cleveland letter, and the editorial he wrote on the Cleveland letter—

Q. (interrupting)—That Mr. Tilton had written.

The Witness—That Mr. Tilton had written in the *Independent* was the occasion of any alienation between himself and Mr. Beecher; he said he thought not; he said Mr. Beecher was too magnanimous a man to lay up anything against one who had expressed his opinions against him. I asked him if he didn't think his editorial had hurt Mr. Beecher, and he said he presumed it had, but Mr. Beecher would never show it.

Q.—Did you say you thought it would hurt him, or hurt his feelings? A.—I asked him if he didn't think it would hurt Mr. Beecher's feelings; he said he presumed it did hurt his feelings, and upon that we sat down and had a long talk about Mr. Beecher, substantially a repetition of our talk in Southport, with a few additional remarks that Mr. Tilton made.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton—did Mr. Tilton say anything in regard to Mr. Beecher's inability to understand how any one should be punished? A.—He analyzed Mr. Beecher's character again, and said—he spoke again of Mr. Beecher's great magnanimity, and of his love and forgiveness; he said Mr. Beecher's power lay there; people thought it was in his genius, but it was not in his genius; Mr. Beecher was overestimated in his genius; that there were a great many men in the world that had more genius than Mr. Beecher, but he said Mr. Beecher never could lay up anything against any one—that was utterly impossible; he could never be willing to see any one punished for anything they had done.

Q.—Did he say anything about the effect upon Mr. Beecher's mind of doing him a wrong? A.—Yes, Sir; he said Mr. Beecher had a very peculiarly constituted mind: that if any one wanted to enlist him in their behalf the best way to do it was to abuse Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What did he say Mr. Beecher would do then? A.—He said he would exert his best efforts to deliver them from any difficulties they had got into.

Q.—What did he say about Mr. Beecher's course in case he [Beecher] had injured anybody—if he were made to believe he had injured anybody—if anything? A.—I remember the impression he left on my mind; I do not know as I can repeat the language.

Q.—We don't require the exact language—only the substance of the language. Of course, you cannot repeat it exactly. A.—He said Mr. Beecher was—the substance of it was Mr. Beecher—it was impossible to do anything to Mr. Beecher that he would not forgive and overlook; to commit any offense against him that he would not forgive; that he was very sensitive himself to anything that he had done to others; it was one of his peculiar characteristics; his mind was peculiarly constructed in that respect; that if he thought he had ever injured a person he would leave no effort—he would use every effort he possibly could to comfort them and help them, and to aid them, and to do away with what might have been an injury to them; that he was a very tender man as far as his sense of his own shortcomings was concerned, and his peculiar constitution of mind subjected him to great imposition by those who were designing.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Q.—Now, do you remember—do you recollect of making a visit to Mr. Tilton on Sunday, in 1866, just before he went lecturing; in November, 1866? A.—I do, Sir; my first visit there.

Q.—Well, what did you do yourself on that Sunday morning; did you go to church? A.—I went to church; yes, Sir.

Q.—What church? A.—Dr. Storrs'.

Q.—Did you hear Dr. Storrs preach? A.—I did.

Q.—After that where did you go? A.—I return to Mr. Tilton's house; I was spending the Sabbath there.

Q.—What did you find Mr. Tilton doing? A.—I found him hanging pictures.

Q.—What conversation passed between you on that? A.—I expressed surprise that he was hanging pictures on the Sabbath day; he had a man assisting him; and he said it was his worship.

Q.—Did you have any discussion about the observance of Sunday? A.—No, Sir; we had no particular discussion about the observance of the Sabbath; he asked me where I had been, and I said I had been to church: he asked me where I had been to church, and I said I had been to my own church, to hear Dr. Storrs; he said "I thought you were one of those good women that didn't need to go to church." I said I was not, and he says, "Why, do you go to hear Dr. Storrs always?" And I said, "Yes; when I am in the city." He says, "Why do you go to hear that glittering iceberg?" I said that I didn't like to hear him speak so of my Pastor, and turned and left the room. He says to me—he was standing on the step-ladder—he says, "Wait until I finish hanging the pictures, and I will talk that over with you."

Q.—Did you resume the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir; at the dinner table.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton present? A.—She was.

Q.—Did he make any comparison between you and Mrs. Tilton in regard to this matter? A.—I don't know whether he said it then; he said it in the course of the conversation; he said Elizabeth and I were very much alike; that we were very narrow in our old religious notions.

Q.—In that conversation did he say anything in regard to church-going and the trammels of the Church? A.—He apologized to me—he did not exactly apologize, but he said that I alluded to his speaking of my Pastor and calling him a glittering iceberg; he said he did not mean to speak disrespectfully of Dr. Storrs, my Pastor; he said "I would speak in the same way of my own Pastor, or rather Elizabeth's Pastor," for, he said, "I have no Pastor." I said to him, "You would not call Mr. Beecher a glittering iceberg, and he said he might not call him a glittering iceberg, but he made some other comparison—I don't remember what—but it was not very complimentary to Mr. Beecher; and we then commenced another long conversation which was about a repetition of what had been going on before in reference to church-going and the trammels of the Church.

HE WOULD NEVER GO TO HEAR THE GOSPEL AGAIN.

Q.—Was there anything said about bringing up his children and church-going and the trammels of the church? A.—Yes, Sir; he said—he used the word "priestcraft," and he said if he could prevent it his own children would not be brought up to feel as he had felt about the ordinances of church-going, and he said he would forbid them from attending the Sabbath-school or going to church; he said Elizabeth always should have her own way about the children, but her notions were not his notions at all; he had thrown off these trammels; and he went on and repeated again that he should never go to church again, that he should never go to hear the Gospel, or what I would call hearing the Gospel; he might, he said, go to hear good music, or to hear a lecture, or to oblige a guest, but, he said, "It may be many years before I set foot inside of a church again, and I shall not go to church except for some such reason as that." He said that when his children were old enough to judge for themselves he should insist upon their throwing off these trammels of the Church and of priestcraft.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton say anything to him on the subject of his children's training at the time? A.—He said that Elizabeth had her own way about these things, and she replied that as long as she took care of the children and gave them all the training she thought best otherwise, she should train them according to her own conscience, and he said, "When they are old enough to judge for themselves they can throw off these trammels," and he said "I hope they will never suffer from these trammels all that I have suffered in my early days from them."

Q.—After you were married did not different members of Mr. Tilton's family make you several visits in Marietta? A.—Yes, Sir; they did.

Q.—Can you mention these visits, or some of them? A.—Mr. Tilton made me a short call when he was lecturing—only a part of the day; Mrs. Morse and Alice made me a visit the first Summer I was there—Mrs. Morse and Alice Tilton.

Q.—Did they spend some time with you? A.—They spent a month with me, I think.

Q.—Did Florence visit you in 1868? A.—Florence—I don't remember the year—she came out with some family friends of mine, and spent a large part of the Summer there.

Q.—Was it not the same year that Paul died? A.—Yes, Sir; she was there when Paul died.

Q.—That was in 1868? A.—Yes, Sir, I think; Mrs. Tilton and Carroll visited me in 1870.

Q.—Did Bessie Turner visit you in 1870? A.—She did; February, 1870; it was the end of January or about the first of February.

Q.—How long did she stay? A.—She stayed until Mrs. Tilton left in the Fall of 1870.

Q.—That was in November, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say Mrs. Tilton and Carroll visited you in 1870? A.—They did.

Q.—Was that in the middle of October, or thereabout? A.—I think about the 12th or 13th of October; somewhere near there they arrived.

Q.—When did she return to New-York? A.—She returned to New-York, I should think, about—somewhere from the 8th to the 12th of November; I don't remember the precise day.

A CALL FOR THE PRODUCTION OF LETTERS.

Mr. Shearman—We now call for those letters under a former notice to produce all letters received by Mr. Tilton from his wife during the Fall of 1870, during her absence in Marietta, and letters received from Mr. Tilton by his wife, and which are preserved, in the same period.

Mr. Morris asked if he included a letter marked "W," and which has already been the subject of dispute.

Mr. Shearman—I have excepted that, I believe; I gave instructions to except that particular letter; I don't care for that; I did not call for that, but the other letters.

Mr. Fullerton—What do you mean by the "W" letter?

Mr. Shearman—I don't want that, but any other letters written during October and November, 1870.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Shearman, there are no others.

Mr. Shearman—While Mrs. Tilton—while Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Evarts—The answer is, they have no letters such as we have called for.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—While Mrs. Tilton was at Marietta did she read to you, or allow you to read, any part of the correspondence between herself and her husband? A.—She did; some parts of it.

Q.—Do you recollect a letter written by Mr. Tilton in that period in which he referred to the possibility of his dismissal from the *Union*—the Brooklyn *Union*—and the *Independent*?

Mr. Fullerton—What is that?

Mr. Shearman—I asked if Mrs. Putnam recollects any letter written by Mr. Tilton to his wife in which he referred to the possibility of his dismissal from the Brooklyn *Union* and New-York *Independent*?

Mr. Fullerton—That we object to.

The Court—Where is the letter?

Mr. Evarts—We have asked for the letter, and they say they have not it.

The Court—Would they have it?

Mr. Evarts—They would have it.

The Court—No, Sir—a letter written by Mr. Tilton to his wife?

Mr. Shearman—All the contents of that house are in Mr. Tilton's hands.

Mr. Morris—That is a mistake.

The Court—We cannot assume he has the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Let us see what the presumptions of law are—

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He has produced here—

A PROPOSITION OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE RULED OUT.

The Court—I do not wish any argument about it.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor require me not to state our proposition?

The Court—You can state your objections, but I do not wish—

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor does not wish me to be heard I shall certainly not force myself upon your Honor's attention.

The Court—That remark is not necessary. I have generally heard you with pleasure and satisfaction.

Mr. Evarts—But not at this time.

The Court—At this time there is a letter written to another person seen by this witness.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will observe—

The Court—Seen by this witness—

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will observe, these letters of Mrs. Tilton to him have all been produced by this plaintiff as being equally in his possession, and from those treasures we are to expect any other letters passing either way between those parties.

The Court—Well, when you call for a letter, assuming, as perhaps you have a right to do, that they, having produced some, also have these others, and you receive from respectable counsel the reply that they have not got it, that ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that—that they have not got this, and therefore we wish to show its contents.

Mr. Morris—But we also say that there were a great many letters which we have not also.

Mr. Fullerton—There has been no foundation laid for what they propose to prove.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tilton has given an account of the way in which those letters written to his wife were obtained by him.

The Court—The answer of counsel that they have not got it ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. Evarts—We do not quarrel with that, we accept it; and say, therefore, we have laid the foundation for disclosing the contents of it by those who know.

The Court—I do not think so.

Mr. Evarts—Not, certainly, on the ground that they have not got the letter, if there was such a letter. If there was never such a letter, then it won't be proved. But if there was such a letter, and a witness saw it and read it, it is good legal proof of it.

The Court—If there was such a letter and the witness saw it and read it, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that it has been lost or destroyed, you can prove it.

Mr. Evarts—And the proof of that is our call for the letter, and its non-production.

The Court—The answer of the counsel is, that he has it not, and cannot produce it.

Mr. Evarts—That is the answer—

The Court—Mr. Shearman, proceed. I rule this out.

Mr. Evarts—It is the only answer on which we can give the secondary evidence of the contents of the letter.

Mr. Beach—Our answer is we never had it.

Mr. Evarts—That we have not heard yet.

Mr. Beach—You hear it now.

Mr. Morris—Never had it after it was sent.

Mr. Evarts—Nobody has answered that yet.

Mr. Morris—It is answered now.

Mr. Evarts—We have given notice to produce it. We have proved that all the contents of that house, including all papers of every kind that were in existence, were left there.

The Court—But not including this letter.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Evarts)—By what witness have you proved that fact?

Mr. Fullerton—Who has proved?

Mr. Evarts—This person is the witness to do it.

The Court—I understand your theory. I think the proper foundation has not been laid for the showing of the contents of that letter.

Mr. Evarts—Is it upon the ground that Mr. Tilton is not presumably in the possession of that letter?

The Court—His counsel have answered that they have it not.

Mr. Evarts—I do not say that he has it now. As I say, I proceed upon the ground that it is not in existence. If it was in existence we should have it. If it is not—

The Court—A letter received by a third person in another State—

Mr. Evarts—It is a letter received by the plaintiff's wife.

The Court—In another State.

Mr. Evarts—And presumably in her possession, in her house; and he, succeeding to that possession, on his own statement, of everything that was there—

Mr. Beach—That is a mistake.

Mr. Morris—He has not made any such statement.

Mr. Evarts—He has stated that his wife left, taking nothing but his love and good-will. Now, if that don't leave him in possession of everything that was there—presumably in possession of it—I do not know—

Mr. Morris—We would like to have all.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no presumption of it at all.

The Court—I have ruled on this subject.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no evidence that it left Marietta.

The Court—This evidence ought to be proceeded with. It is very formal, and of secondary importance. Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Evarts—That might depend on what the contents of the letter were. Well, if your Honor please, we offer to show the contents of a letter from Mr. Tilton to his wife during the month of October, or the early part of November, 1870.

The Court—And received by her at—

Mr. Evarts—Received by her while an inmate in the family of Mrs. Putnam, shown to Mrs. Putnam by Mrs. Tilton, and called for by us and not produced.

Mr. Fullerton—Because we have not got it.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, we assume you have not got it.

The Court—Well, your offer is overruled.

Mr. Evarts—And we claim that we have laid the foundation for secondary evidence, and that this is a competent witness to that evidence.

The Court—I do not see it in that light. Mr. Shearman, you will proceed.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Do you know what became of that letter? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton prepare a letter to her husband which she showed you about that time? A.—She showed me several letters she wrote to her husband while there.

Q.—Do you remember one of which she made a copy, and which you and she compared together—the original and the copy? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember Mrs. Tilton's general appearance and manner after sending that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Court—Ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—I simply propose to show, your Honor, that Mrs. Tilton was very cheerful—not to show a word that she said.

The Court—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will please note our exception. [To the witness]—Do you remember the arrival of the answer to that letter? A.—I do.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton invite you to read that answer? A.—She invited me to go up stairs and read it with her.

Q.—Did you go up stairs? A.—I went up after I had sent the letter up to her.

Q.—Tell what happened—tell just what happened. A.—I sent the letter up to her, and about half an hour—twenty minutes or half an hour—after I went up stairs to see how she felt about it.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

The Court—She went up stairs; that is all right; go on.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Did you find Mrs. Tilton, and, if so—

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Mr. Morris—What occurred between them is not evidence.

Mr. Shearman—We want to know how she found Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what we object to.

The Court (to Mr. Shearman)—No, Sir; she can state that she found her when she went up stairs.

Mr. Shearman—We will go as far as we are permitted.

Mr. Fullerton—You have got there now.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Did you find Mrs. Tilton up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what condition?

Mr. Fullerton—Objected to.

The Court—Ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—We propose to show the simple fact. We except.

Mr. Fullerton—It is so simple the court won't entertain it.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Did you speak to Mrs. Tilton?

Witness—I found—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Court—You cannot give the answer.

Mr. Beach you cannot smuggle evidence in in that way.

Mr. Shearman—Now, Mr. Beach, I consider—

COUNSEL REBUKED BY THE COURT.

The Court—Mr. Beach, you have committed a grave error in using the word "smuggle."

Mr. Beach—I do not think I did. I, of course, submit to your Honor's rebuke, but this lady is an intelligent lady—

The Court—Exceedingly so.

Mr. Beach—And she was simply asked whether she spoke to Mrs. Tilton. She had understood the previous discussion, and our objection to your Honor's ruling that she was not at liberty to state in what condition she found Mrs. Tilton, and in answer to that simple question she undertook to state the condition in which she found Mrs. Tilton, and I say, Sir, it is smuggling in the question.

The Court—It was not answering the question.

Mr. Shearman—It may have been a mere inadvertence, explaining to the court—

The Court—Mr. Shearman, proceed.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, I consider that an outrage, no matter who it comes from. The witness was not going to do anything of the kind.

The Court—One moment.

Mr. Shearman (continuing)—I shall ask her to make her answer.

Mr. Beach—It will probably annihilate me that the gentleman considers it an outrage.

The Court—Mr. Shearman was not called upon to administer any rebuke to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—I submit to it.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman renews the same remark.

The Court—I do not think counsel will use those expressions to each other; it is improper. I have signified my view about it.

Mr. Beach—In obedience to your Honor's idea of propriety, I very respectfully withdraw the remark.

The Court—Now, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—And if the gentleman withdraws his, I withdraw mine.

Mr. Beach—I do not ask you to withdraw yours.

Mr. Morris—I think we can survive the gentleman's condemnation.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Did you speak to Mrs. Tilton when you went up stairs?

The Court—You can say, yes or no—when you went up stairs.

The Witness—I did not.

The Court—That will do now.

Mr. Shearman—Why did you not?

Mr. Fullerton—Objected to.

The Court—Ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—We except to that.

Mr. Evarts—We offer to prove by that lady—

ANOTHER QUESTION RULED OUT.

The Court—I understand that perfectly; I understand the question; I rule it out.

Mr. Evarts—But we offer—

The Court—If you propose to offer anything further, you can state it.

Mr. Evarts—We propose to show by this lady that when she went into Mrs. Tilton's room, she found that that lady—

Mr. Morris—Now, if your Honor please, we object. That question has been distinctly ruled out, but the counsel is now seeking to get in, by a statement to the court, that which your Honor has ruled out, and I submit that is improper. There is nothing before the court. The counsel is now proceeding to state what they offer to prove by that question that your Honor has passed upon and ruled out, and we submit it is improper for the counsel to go on and state what they wish to prove by that identical question after it has been ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—You apparently know what it is by the zeal—

Mr. Morris—I know what you propose by the statement.

Mr. Evarts—I thought you knew what I proposed.

Mr. Morris—I know you proposed to get in evidence that has been ruled out.

The Court—The counsel will please make his offer. Now, I understand you to make an offer of some kind which I wish to listen to.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to prove by this witness that when she entered the room she found this lady upon the floor, fainted away, with her husband's letter in her hand.

The Court—That is ruled out.

Mr. Morris—Now, Sir, is it proper that the counsel should make such an offer as that when they had asked the question, calling for that precise fact, and it had been ruled out by the court as improper? To make such an offer—is not that smuggling in testimony?

The Court—There is something due to the zeal of counsel on both sides; I have found that out day by day.

Mr. Evarts—There is no zeal on our side.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, you will proceed.

Mr. Evarts—And then we should proceed to show the contents of that letter.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Tilton's letter in Mrs. Tilton's hand? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you take it out of her hand?

Mr. Beach—I object to this as immaterial.

The Court—Immaterial and ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—We except.

Q.—Did you read that letter? A.—I did.

Q.—Was that letter afterward destroyed? A.—I suppose it was.

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

The Court—Well, the lady don't know.

Mr. Shearman—Very well, this letter comes under our former call. We now ask for the contents of that letter.

The Court—Ruled out, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—We except, if your Honor please. I propose to make an offer of proof.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Shearman—We offer to prove that this letter contained a statement to the following effect—

Mr. Morris—If your Honor please, we object.

Mr. Shearman—"I shall have just such women visit my house as I please."

Mr. Pryor—They propose now to give the contents of that letter, pure and simple. Your Honor says that that is not proof, is not competent evidence; without reference to what the contents should be, absolutely incompetent. They then propose to repeat, in the hearing of the jury, the contents of a letter, well aware, from your Honor's peremptory ruling, that it is not in evidence, that you won't admit it; and we object to it.

The Court—They are well aware I may not admit it, but they propose to make an offer to point an exception.

Mr. Pryor—Well, that goes to the whole letter. Under no circumstances can the contents of that letter be evidence in this case.

The Court—I hardly think Mr. Shearman, for the sake of mere form, or for the sake of getting the matter before the jury, would make the offer.

Mr. Beach—I do not imagine, for a moment, that this jury can be affected by a statement which counsel may give.

The Court—No, Sir. I hardly think Mr. Shearman would make such an offer with such a view.

Mr. Beach—I think otherwise. It is perfect ly obvious.

Mr. Morris—It is the contents of the letter which your Honor has ruled out.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Morris—Then it is improper to offer the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—There is another objection. They have not laid the foundation for proving the contents.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—That letter may be in existence—in this City—in this room. Therefore they cannot undertake to prove the contents of it for that reason.

Mr. Evarts—We laid the foundation the same that we did in the other case, of course subject to your Honor's decision.

The Court—All you could.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor no doubt disposed of this question in regard to this letter when you did the other; that we do not doubt.

The Court—Yes. Now, Mr. Shearman, will you proceed to something else?

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception as to our right to prove the contents of the letter.

The Court—Yes.

Q.—Mrs. Putnam, have you not been for a long time well acquainted with Mrs. Morse? A.—I have.

Q.—Were you not intimately acquainted with her during all this period, from 1856 down to the present time? A.—I have been.

Q.—Was Mrs. Morse in the habit of talking with you freely and fully about her family affairs—the affairs of her daughter?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to it.

Mr. Shearman—I don't ask what it was.

The Court—You can say yes or no to that, I think.

Witness—She was.

MRS. TILTON'S HEALTH AT MARIETTA.

Q.—What was the condition of Mrs. Tilton's health during her visit at Marietta? A.—She was very feeble.

Q.—How did her feebleness manifest itself—did she have any attacks?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think that has anything to do with this case; this lady is not a physician.

The Court—The general fact that she was very feeble is sufficient, I think.

Q.—What was her malady—how did it exhibit itself?

Mr. Fullerton—That we object to.

The Court—Ruled out as immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps that might depend upon what the malady was.

Mr. Morris—How is it important what it was?

The Court—This lady is an ordinary observer; I don't think it is important.

Mr. Evarts—An ordinary observer can state whether the lady lay in a trance as well as a physician.

The Court—Well, we are not in a transition state. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—I think it is important, and the importance will depend upon the character of the malady and the characteristics of it.

The Court—No; it only opens the door to speculations; it might lead to some mistake or error.

Mr. Evarts—If it were not significant and determinative, it would not be; if it were significant and determinative it would be so, and then it would be proper evidence.

The Court—Ruled out, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception. If your Honor please, in order to give point to our exception, we offer to prove that at this occasion Mrs. Tilton was subject to a malady which caused her frequently to fall into trances, into fits of long duration, lasting an hour or more at a time, and that she was unconscious of events occurring during that time.

The Court—Ruled out as immaterial.

Mr. Shearman—Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Evarts—Which extends, your Honor will notice, during the month of October and the early part of November, immediately preceding December, 1870, in which a certain action of this lady [Mrs. Tilton] is supposed to be concerned.

Mr. Shearman—And to characterize that action and the importance that is to be attached to it.

[Mr. Shearman here took a chair.]

The Court—Well, now are you through, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—We are through.

The Court—I would like to say to counsel before he proceeds with the cross-examination—still, he knows as well as I do the character of this evidence—that I think it proper to submit to him whether it is important to go into an extended cross-examination. You can judge for yourself, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall be as brief as possible, Sir. But the other side attached importance to this evidence or they would not have put it in.

MRS. PUTNAM'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—When did you first become intimately acquainted with Mrs. Tilton? A.—My intimacy commenced in the Winter of 1855-6.

Q.—Where were you then residing? A.—I was residing in South Brooklyn.

Q.—How long did that intimacy and acquaintance continue before it was interrupted? A.—It has never been interrupted, so far as I know.

Q.—I mean a continous acquaintance and intercourse. A.—When we haven't been in the same place we have always corresponded.

Q.—When did you leave Brooklyn? A.—I used to go to Michigan frequently, and stay a few months at a time. I lost my residence in Brooklyn when I married Mr. Putnam, in 1867. My intimate acquaintance continued up to that time. Then I went to Marietta, Ohio.

Q.—Have you resided out of Brooklyn ever since that time? A.—I have resided in Marietta.

Q.—Since that time how often have you seen Mrs. Tilton—since your marriage, up to the fall of 1874? A.—I have visited Brooklyn two, three, and I think once, four times in the course of a year; always seeing her when I came to Brooklyn.

Q.—Stay at her house sometimes? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—When did you stay at her house a month at a time? A.—I don't remember of spending more than a day at a time at her house, excepting once, and that time I think I spent a week with her.

Q.—Where? A.—In Livingston street.

Q.—Can you recall the year of that visit, when you spent a week at her house? A.—I don't recollect positively. It was either my first or second visit in the Fall after I was married.

Q.—Name the year, please. A.—After I was married, in 1867, I came back and made a long visit in the Fall.

Q.—Of that year? A.—Yes, Sir. The next year another.

Q.—When was it that you spent a week at her house? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—When was she married? A.—In 1855.

Q.—You have spoken, Mrs. Putnam, of Mr. Tilton's habits in receiving his friends. How frequently have you seen him salute his friends with a kiss? A.—It was a very customery thing.

Q.—How frequently? A.—I couldn't tell you how frequently, because I don't remember how often I went to the house, or saw guests come in at the door.

Q.—Wasn't it occasionally that guests arrived at their house while you were there? A.—I don't exactly understand the question.

Q.—Did you, on every occasion when you were at the house, see guests arrive? A.—No, Sir; not every occasion.

Q.—Then the arrival of guests there while you were there was occasional only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him kiss a gentleman? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—You saw him kiss ladies very frequently? A.—When his friends called.

Q.—How many occasions do you think you can recall? A.—I couldn't tell you, Sir, how many occasions. I didn't suppose my attention would be called to it.

Q.—You couldn't designate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any dispute with Mr. Tilton about the propriety of that? A.—No, Sir; never any dispute.

Q.—Any controversy? A.—No, Sir; I had a conversation with him once about it; we had a chit-chat on the subject.

Q.—A "chit-chat" may or may not be a discussion? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it was a discussion.

Q.—You didn't think it was wrong? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—We didn't offer it for that purpose.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know your object; it's past finding out.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton ever salute you with a kiss? A.—He has.

Q.—Frequently? A.—No; frequently when I was away and hadn't seen him for some time; and occasionally when I stepped in and kissed the rest of the family.

Q.—Others that he kissed, are they friends of the family like yourself? A.—Friends of the family; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you have said that Mr. Tilton observed on one occasion that he wanted his wife to kiss her friends also. Did he state whether they were male or female friends whom he wished her to kiss, or was the observation general? A.—I think we were discussing the kissing of ladies and gentlemen—kissing each other.

Q.—You say you think you were discussing it. Are you sure on that subject? A.—I can tell you how the conversation occurred.

Q.—You have already stated how the conversation occurred, I think, Mrs. Putnam. I only want to know what was the purport of it. A.—He said he would be very sorry to see her so prudish and fastidious as to attach a great deal of importance to a kiss.

Q.—That was the conversation? A.—That was the conversation.

Q.—That was all that was said on the subject? A.—Not all.

Q.—What else did he say on the subject? A.—He said other people differed with him; he said his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Richards, did.

Q.—That we have got already. Did he state anything else that you have not stated on your direct examination? A.—He said that he thought it was an indication of indelicacy rather than purity for a lady to object to salute a friend or a guest.

Q.—Have you stated all that occurred on that subject that you know of? A.—I don't know of anything else; I may be reminded of something else.

MRS. TILTON'S PROMINENT CHARACTERISTIC.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was a woman of strong affections, I think you said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Her prominent characteristic was love? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She loved her husband, you thought? A.—Very much.

Q.—Devotedly? A.—Devotedly.

Q.—And hence she would tell stories, you say, to cover his faults? A.—I said I thought so.

Q.—By "stories" do you mean falsehoods? A.—She would deny accusations that were made against him.

Q.—Do you know that they were true? A.—I have evidence of it in my own mind.

Mr. Evarts—That is enough.

Mr. Beach—No; that is not enough.

Mr. Evarts—If she thought they were true and Mrs. Tilton denied them, there was enough for this lady to think that she covered up her husband's faults.

Mr. Beach—The question is whether she knew that the accusations were true or not.

Mr. Evarts—That is all that was necessary.

Mr. Beach—It may be for you, but it is not for us.

Mr. Fullerton—You thought all the time they were true? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that she was anxious to conceal these faults of her husband? A.—Yes, Sir; she seemed to be anxious to cover them up.

Q.—Her affections controlled her? A.—Her affections for her husband.

Q.—Didn't they control her, in your judgment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Her affections were stronger than her love of truth? A.—As far as he was concerned.

Q.—Do you know that they did not control her as far as anybody else was concerned whom she might love? A.—I really don't know.

Q.—Well, you don't know. That's an answer. Did you ever chide her for her falsehoods? A.—I have.

Q.—Often? A.—Often.

Q.—And did you not think that that was rather a blemish in her character? A.—I did.

Q.—When you spoke, then, of her lofty spiritual nature, you did not mean to be understood that she was without fault? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And her fault was untruthfulness? A.—Not general untruthfulness.

Mr. Fullerton—At best, untruthfulness?

Mr. Evarts—That she has a right to answer.

Mr. Fullerton—She has a right to answer my question.

Mr. Evarts—Her answer is "not general untruthfulness."

Mr. Fullerton—But particular untruthfulness.

Witness—As far as her husband was concerned—his faults.

SHE WAS DOMINATED BY HER HUSBAND'S WILL.

Q.—You have also remarked that she was dominated by her husband's will. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—An instance of that kind, I believe, occurred at Southport when you were there, when she wanted to participate in the discussion between yourself and Mr. Tilton, when he told he was speaking, and did not wish to be interrupted? A.—That was in Washington.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your pardon. In Washington, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was an instance? A.—A slight instance.

Q.—But a slight instance? A.—A very slight instance.

Q.—An instance, however slight? A.—I hardly thought of it in that light.

Q.—How do you think of it now—she remained silent, did not she? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And her husband wished her to? A.—He wanted to convince me—

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask that, Madam.

Witness—Yes, Sir; perhaps it was a slight instance, though I did not think particularly of it in that light.

Q.—She did subject herself to his wishes by not talking at the same time that he did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that discussion last?

Witness—At Washington?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—Well, it lasted all through our dinner hour and some time after; I don't remember how long.

Q.—A pretty warm discussion? A.—No, Sir; a pleasant discussion.

Q.—I don't mean to say it was unpleasant because it was warm—it was animated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you replied to his arguments and he to yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you were not speaking he was speaking? A.—There was quite a circle of us, and others joined in the conversation.

Q.—But you were the principal disputants? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of invitations on his part to you to go to the theatre. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you understand at the time that it was extended in the kindliest way and with the kindliest feelings toward you? A.—Certainly I did.

Q.—You knew his motive was kindly? A.—Yes, Sir; to entertain me.

Q.—You knew his purpose was kindly? A.—Yes, Sir, kindly; that he had the best of motives toward me.

Q.—You did not go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The apology that he made at Southport, was it made in a kind, genial spirit? A.—It was.

Q.—He said he could not help what occurred? A.—He said he could not help—

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Witness—He said he could not help being unhappy—making others unhappy.

Q.—Was not that after she received her note? A.—No, Sir; it was in the evening, just as I was retiring.

Q.—She wrote him a note that day? A.—She had written him a great many notes that day.

Mr. Fullerton—If you please, you have spoken of her writing a note to him. A.—In the morning.

Q.—On the same day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He apologized to you in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Everything went on pleasantly after that? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Any more moodiness after that at Southport that time? A.—He did not entirely recover his spirits until after he had spoken on the Fourth of July.

Q.—And then he did? A.—Yes, Sir.

BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Now, what was the age of Bessie Turner at the time when you say he had read to her under the tree and saluted her with a kiss? A.—I don't know, Sir; I have never known her age; I think she does not know it herself.

Q.—What should you judge was her age from her appearance? A.—I am not very good at judging, but I should think she was about seventeen; somewhere from fifteen to eighteen, but that is a mere guess.

Q.—Don't you know her age? A.—I don't; I think she don't know it herself.

Q.—Was she a child in her habits and mode of conversation at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; she was simple and childlike.

Q.—You did not think anything amiss, whatever he did, in his salutation of her with a kiss? A.—No, Sir; just as he did his children.

Q.—In the presence of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—No exception taken to it? A.—No exception to it at all, Sir; he seemed to regard her as he did his own children, almost.

Q.—How long did Bessie Turner stay with you at Marietta? A.—She came to me—I think she arrived there about the 1st of February, and she returned with Mrs. Tilton in November—in the Fall.

Q.—Was she there with you all the time until Mrs. Tilton went there? A.—All the time until October—from February until Mrs. Tilton arrived in October.

Q.—She arrived in October? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during the Summer and Autumn she was with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did she go when she left? A.—She came with Mrs. Tilton home.

Q.—Did you see her after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see her next after that? A.—She lived with me again.

Q.—Where? A.—At Marietta.

Q.—How long did she remain at that time? A.—I think about eight weeks—seven or eight weeks.

Q.—From there where did she go to? A.—Steubenville.

Q.—To school at Steubenville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At Steubenville, Ohio? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long did she remain there? A.—I don't.

MRS. PUTNAM'S MOVEMENTS SINCE SHE CAME TO BE A WITNESS.

Q.—Mrs. Putnam, where are you staying now? A.—I am staying at No. 315 Greene avenue.

Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Morse since you were here? A.—I have.

Q.—When did you arrive at Brooklyn? A.—It will be eight weeks on Wednesday since I came.

Q.—Did you come for the purpose of being a witness? A.—I did.

Q.—At whose request? A.—At the request—I think it was at Mr. Shearman's request; I think he telegraphed to me.

Q.—Have you seen Bessie Turner since you arrived? A.—I have.

Q.—Is she staying at the same house with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she stay with you since you came? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often have you seen her? A.—Possibly half a dozen times for a few moments.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—When I called at Mrs. Morse's.

Q.—Where did you call on Mrs. Morse? A.—At her boarding-house in Hicks street.

Q.—Was Bessie Turner there? A.—Yes, Sir; she was there.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Bessie Turner? A.—Yes, Sir; I had some conversation with her.

Q.—Any one present during these conversations? A.—Mrs. Morse was present.

Q.—On all occasions? A.—I don't remember: my sister has been present on one or two occasions.

Q.—Did you ever converse with her alone on the subject of this trial? A.—I can't remember, Sir, whether I have or not.

Q.—Did you converse with her on the subject of this trial? A.—I have.

Q.—And as to the evidence she should give?

Witness—I don't quite understand you.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you converse with her as to any evidence she might be called upon to give on this trial? A.—I asked her—

Mr. Fullerton—No; I beg your pardon; I did not ask that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, well.

Mr. Fullerton—Your interference, I think, is out of order.

Witness—I have had no conversation with her about any evidence she should give.

Q.—Did you tell her what you were going to swear to? A.—No, Sir; I did not tell her what I was going to swear to, but I asked her—

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want you to tell what you asked her. Did you converse with Mrs Morse in regard to this trial? A.—I have.

Q.—Often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any great length? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any one present when you conversed with Mrs. Morse? A.—My sister was present once.

Q.—You conversed with Mrs. Morse how many times? A.—A very few times about this trial.

Q.—About how many times? A.—Perhaps—possibly three or four times; perhaps not so often.

Q.—How often have you seen Mrs. Tilton since you arrived? A.—I have seen her frequently.

Q.—About how frequently? A.—Sometimes I have seen her every day for weeks; sometimes I have not seen her for a week.

Q.—Have you called upon her? A.—I have.

Q.—She on you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Beecher since you were here to be a witness except in this room? A.—I have seen him in his lecture-room.

Q.—Anywhere else? A.—I think I saw him as he passed through the room once; I think Mr. Beecher passed through the room when I was at his house.

Q.—You called on Mrs. Beecher? A.—I called on Mrs. Beecher.

Q.—When was that? A.—Two or three days ago.

Q.—Did you ever call on Mrs. Beecher before? A.—Yes, Sir; I called on her once before.

Q.—When? A.—Soon after I came to town.

Q.—This time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have called on Mrs. Beecher twice since? A.—I have called on her twice.

Q.—Did you ever call on her before at any time? A.—I have been to the house two or three times on benevolent errands.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Putnam, please, did you ever call on Mrs. Beecher before your present visit in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir; not to make a call on her.

Q.—You have spoken to Mr. Beecher when he passed through the room? A.—I think he said "Good morning."

IDENTIFYING A LETTER.

Q.—You have spoken of a letter which you compared at Marietta, which Mrs. Tilton wrote; please look [showing] at the paper I show you and say whether that is the letter which you compared? A.—Do you mean that I compared it with her duplicate.

Q.—Yes, ma'am? A.—Do you wish me to read the letter through?

Q.—Yes, ma'am, so as to be able to determine whether it is the one that you compared? A.—I could not tell you certainly whether that is the letter or not.

Q.—What is your best judgment? A.—My judgment is that the letter I saw had—

Q.—What is your best judgment as to the identity of the paper I show you, with the letter you compared in Marietta, Ohio? A.—I do not know how to answer you exactly, because there were some things in the letter I saw—

Q.—Upon those things you probably can base a judgment further without naming what they are? A.—There are some things not here that were in that letter.

Q.—Have you read the whole of the letter that I handed you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then how can you speak of some things that are not in that letter? A.—I will read it and see—excuse me, I am so unaccustomed to the witness stand that if I violate the practice—

Mr. Fullerton—You have not violated any particularly; we do not find any fault with you.

Q.—Are you enabled to answer the question? A.—I cannot answer you positively.

Q.—What is your best judgment about it? A.—I know Mrs. —

Mr. Fullerton—Please, Mrs. Putnam, what is your best judgment about it?

Mr. Evarts—She is entitled to answer it in her own way, I suppose.

Mr. Fullerton—No; it does not follow that she shall express it in her own way.

Mr. Evarts—I don't understand that you can put words into the mouth of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't see how you can get them out. I asked, according to her best judgment, whether that letter is identical with the one she compared in Ohio?

Mr. Evarts—Your question was: "What's your best judgment?" and she was beginning to tell you what her best judgment was.

Mr. Fullerton—My impression is that the best judgment you can give is that you don't know what she was going to say.

The Court—Is that the letter, Madam? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Fullerton—I asked your best judgment. A.—I have no "best judgment" about it.

Q.—Well, what is your judgment? A.—There are some things that make me think it is, and some things that make me think it is not, the letter.

Q.—What is your best judgment on the letter? A.—I could not answer.

Q.—Is the paper I show you in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting? A.—It is.

Q.—Tell me whether you ever saw it before. A.—Yes, I saw that letter before.

Q.—This manuscript? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see it? A.—In Marietta.

Q.—Saw that? A.—Yes; and saw many others.

Q.—Now, I did not ask you that. Just confine your answers to the questions. A.—Yes; I saw that letter before.

Q.—In Marietta? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose hands? A.—Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Did she read it to you? A.—She did, or handed it to me to read, I forget which.

Q.—One or the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, we will have that marked for identification.

The letter was marked No. 112.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Putnam, do you know that this letter which I have just shown you, and which is now marked exhibit 112, was sent by mail? A.—I do not.

Q. (not understanding the answer)—"I think not" is your answer? A.—I do not, Mr. Fullerton, unless it is the duplicate letter. I cannot tell whether it is that or not.

WHEN SHE FIRST HEARD OF THE SCANDAL.

Q.—When did you first hear of what may be termed this "scandal"? A.—Do you mean when I first heard the public rumor?

Q.—Yes. A.—I heard it at the time that the Victoria Woodhull scandal was published. Do you mean is that the first time I ever heard anything about it?

Q.—When did you first hear of it publicly? A.—I heard of it after the Victoria Woodhull scandal was published.

Q.—Privately had you heard of it before that? A.—I had heard rumors of it; yes.

Q.—How long before that? A.—I had heard rumors of not exactly that scandal, but I had heard rumors of difficulty.

Q.—When did you first hear rumors of difficulty? A.—I first heard of the difficulty when Mrs. Tilton visited me in 1870, in October.

Q.—In October, 1870, then, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Madam, had you much feeling upon the subject?

Mr. Evarts—Did you ask whether she had much feeling?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—What is your question?

Q.—Did you have much feeling on the subject? A.—I felt it was a great outrage.

Q.—Dr. Storrs, you say, was your Pastor when you were here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you called upon him since you have been here? A.—I have.

Q.—You have been here eight weeks? A.—I have.

FINDING FAULT WITH DR. STORRS.

Q.—Did you ever find any fault with Dr. Storrs for anything he did in connection with this matter? A.—I don't know exactly what you mean by finding fault.

Q.—Madam, you are an intelligent and educated lady, and understand the use of the term, I presume, as well as I do. A.—I have conversed with my family and friends.

Q.—I don't propose to give your conversation with your family or friends. Have you felt angry with Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir; I never felt angry with Dr. Storrs.

Q.—Didn't you express anger at the time this council was called? A.—No, Sir; I never expressed anger.

Q.—You had considerable feeling? A.—No, Sir; I had no feeling.

Q.—Don't you think Dr. Storrs did wrong in whatever occurred respecting the council? A.—I thought it was unwise.

Q.—I am talking not about your feeling, but about your anger. A.—I never expressed anger against Dr. Storrs.

Q. (showing paper to witness)—Well, perhaps this letter will refresh your recollection. A. (after apparently reading the letter through)—I see here that I was angry at the churches.

Mr. Evarts—No matter, unless he asks you.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you say you were angry with the churches? A.—I suppose it was an extravagant woman's expression.

Q.—Do you say you were angry with the two churches? A.—It seems I said so.

Q.—Did you say them? A.—I shouldn't think I had said that if I hadn't seen it.

Mr. Evarts having taken the letter, Mr. Fullerton held out his hand for it.

Mr. Evarts—I am reading it.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not seem to me that that is entirely courteous.

Mr. Evarts here said: "You were showing it to a witness," and sat down to read it more at leisure.

Mr. Fullerton—You have the physical power to keep it.

Mr. Evarts—I have the legal right.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, you have not; it is a violation of etiquette and propriety, and I don't hesitate to say so.

Mr. Evarts read on for a brief space, then handing back the letter, said, "Now, Sir, you can proceed."

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, it is not because your permission is given.

Q.—Now, look at that letter again, and say if you expressed anger with the two churches.

Mr. Evarts—The contents of the letter you can give without reading the letter. You have a right, after having shown her this letter, to ask her what her recollection is as to her having expressed anger at Dr. Storrs. You have never asked her about having expressed anger at the two churches.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I never asked her about her expressing anger at the two churches. I asked her to look at the letter and say whether she is mistaken or not.

Mr. Evarts—The counsel has the right, after exhibiting the letter, or what not, to ask a witness thus refreshed what her present statement is as to her having expressed so and so.

Mr. Fullerton—Is that your handwriting? [Letter again shown to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read the letter, Sir. Let it speak for itself.

Mr. Evarts—Now, how is that letter evidence? Who is it to?

Mr. Fullerton—After having read it you ought to know as well as I do.

Mr. Evarts—I was interrupted in my reading.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; you took your time, and handed it to me whenever it pleased you.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I wish to understand how the evidence is material which is offered.

The Court—How is the letter material?

Mr. Fullerton—In contradiction of her, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I don't see how it is a contradiction of her. There is nothing in it that I know of which is a contradiction. Who is the letter to?

Mr. Fullerton—What does your Honor decide as to the admissibility?

The Court—Who is the letter to?

Mr. Beach—He has read the letter.

The Court—If you use it to correct the witness, I suppose you can use it for that purpose.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose so.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it depends upon what the witness has now said. A memorandum may be handed to a witness, whether in the form of a letter or anything else in her handwriting; and after that a witness may be asked whether or not she has expressed the sentiments concerning which she has been inquired of, and about which she has made a certain answer. Now, Sir, I have not understood this witness, after this statement, after that exhibition of this memorandum, to have made any answer that this memorandum will contradict. I do not.

The Court—I do not know what the memorandum will do.

Mr. Fullerton—If it does not contradict, it don't do any harm.

Mr. Evarts—The reason I object to the reading of these letters from third persons is that it is not evidence in itself, and there is no basis for it in this case. If it is admitted, it is admitted under our exception.

Mr. Fullerton reads as follows:

MRS. PUTNAM TO MRS. TILTON.

HARMON, April 7, 1864.

MY DEAR ELIZABETH: Many thanks for the *Golden Age*, which comes regularly. I don't know whether I am to thank you or Theodore for it. Inclosed find $10, out of which pay for the paper and spend the rest for the children in some way from me, or use all that way if the paper is not to be paid for. How are you? How the children? How your mother? I wrote the letter—a long letter—in February, to which I have never had a reply. I am not strong this Spring. I have, as usual, a large family. I have received all the papers, both secular and religious, in this—

—County, Mrs. Putnam? (handing the letter to witness.)

Witness—"Council."

Mr. Pryor—"In this council."

Mr. Evarts—"In this council?"

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—

—In this council. I have been much excited. My sympathies have been warmly enlisted for Mr. Beecher. How his great heart must ache! I wish to know what makes Theodore take the ground he does. Does he feel that Mr. Beecher has not been slandered in the accusations made against him? Oh! how I do wish these things could sleep! It makes me sick, and I have felt really angry with those two churches (Dr. S.'s and Dr. B.'s) for stirring it up. I do wish 'Dory would either come out and say he thinks Mr. Beecher is a bad man, or else say he never said what he is accused of saying, or else not keep saying he never slandered Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—"Slandered" underscored.

Mr. Fullerton—"Slandered" underscored. [Reading further.]

How is your poor little heart nowadays? I love you, and think of you always.

Mr. Shearman—What is the date of the letter?

Mr. Fullerton—April 7, 1874.

After studying the letter a few moments, Mr. Fullerton handed it to the witness, saying: "Unless you can help me, Mrs. Putnam, I can't read the whole letter."

The witness continued the reading as follows:

We all read with great interest the story. It is not a bit like Theodore.

Mr. Fullerton resuming:

We all read with great interest the story. It is not a bit like Theodore, or what I thought it was to be.

Q.—Was this referring to his book, *Tempest Tossed*? A.—His book, *Tempest Tossed*, coming out in the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, well, then, I don't care to read it, I suppose.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Court)—Your Honor, I suppose it is time to adjourn.

The Court (to the witness)—Madam, will you allow me to ask you a question. That letter seems to be written on the understanding that the proceedings of the two churches were directed against Mr. Beecher. Was that your opinion at the time? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my feeling at the time. I had forgotten what expressions I used in the warmth of controversy, but I can truly say under oath that I never felt angry against Dr. Storrs in my life.

The Court—I never understood the two churches to be strictly against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—That is, the two churches stirred it up.

Mr. Evarts—Then it is hardly debatable. The witness is only concerned with her own expressions.

Mr. Fullerton—It is debatable. It is here in black and white.

Mr. Evarts—What we object to is the court's remarks upon it.

The Court—We will now adjourn until 2:10 o'clock.

The Court took the usual recess, it now being 1:10 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess the cross-examination of Mrs. Putnam was resumed by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Q.—Look at the letter I show you and say whether it is in your handwriting, Mrs. Putnam? A.—It is.

Q.—It is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Shearman—You asked something about a letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. I asked her if that was in her handwriting, and she said it was.

Mr. Shearman—Will you be kind enough to give it to us. It is in evidence in part, and we propose to read the whole.

Mr. Fullerton—I will. It is mislaid for a moment, Mr. Shearman; we will find it in a second.

THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—Mrs. Putnam, I wish you to read the rest of this letter yourself, I cannot read it as distinctly as might be. Begin at that part after "slander."

Mrs. Putnam [reading]:

"I love you, and think of you much. We all read with great interest the story, but it is not like Theodore, or what I thought it ought to be. I thought he was going to make *Tempest Tossed* his own religious life, and oh! how I wish that man would let me love him as I wish to. My heart yearns after him with his great undeveloped powers for blessing the world."

Witness—Shall I read the whole of it?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Madam.

Witness [reading]:

"Ever so much love to the children. Do write me one. I can always destroy your letters when you wish it, and let no one see them."

Q.—Did you ever receive an answer to that letter? A.—I did.

Mr. Shearman—Will you—we have the original of this letter, and I ask the indulgence of counsel to let it in in the morning; that is, to assume that the letter will be received. I want to identify the copy. Is that a copy of the letter you received?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—You received a letter dated from No. 174 Livingston street in the year 1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that an answer to the letter you received? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—We shall offer this in evidence as the reply to the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we shall object on two grounds; first, it has not been identified as an answer.

Mr. Shearman—I offer this letter in evidence, and propose to read it.

Mr. Evarts—Prove this is a copy.

Mr. Shearman—You have read this, Mrs. Putnam? A.—I have.

Q.—And this is a correct copy of the letter you received? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—This is objected to.

Mr. Evarts—Have it marked for identification.

Mr. Fullerton—Let it be marked for identification.

It was marked exhibit No. 112.

Mr. Shearman—We offer to read this letter; we would like to know on what ground the objection is made.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me see the letter.

Mr. Shearman showed him a copy of the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is not the letter.

Mr. Shearman—It is a copy of it, and we will produce the original.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to see the letter; I want to cross-examine the witness about the identical letter, when you are through.

The Court—I understand Mr. Shearman cannot produce the letter until morning.

Mr. Evarts—We cannot; we supposed it was here.

The Court—You can let it stand until the morning.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—We can see the copy just as well.

Mr. Beach—We do not think that this letter is admissible, but we make no objection.

Mr. Shearman then read as follows:

MRS. TILTON TO MRS. PUTNAM.

NO. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, May 1, 1874.

MY OWN DEAR FRIEND: I am most unwilling to confess the receipt of your two letters thus tardily. The last of inquiry concerning the first came to-day. That I failed to acknowledge your exceeding kindness and delicate present was because I waited for time to write fully my love, my state, my appreciation of your sweet self, all of which I daily and hourly long to do, but the opportunity has not yet come, for I am my own up-stairs maid and waitress, amanuensis for Theodore, &c.

Am still without help, and my little miserable body is so tired, so tired, dear, that I cannot even love.

You will understand this. Oh, how much you are to me and have been these years of severe trial!!! I am not sick, as you fear—but so tired. My heart is strong in the Lord, never stronger or nearer to Him than in these latter days.

I thank you, bless you.

My regards to your husband and children.

Do forgive and believe as ever in your dear Elizabeth. How beautiful your growing love for Theodore. I showed it to him.

God bless you, sweet woman. E.

Mother is well.

Mr. Evarts—That is all with this witness, if your Honor please, though we may need to recall her, if we succeed in showing the destruction of the letters in respect to which we offered parol evidence.

THE RECROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—You are quite sure that the copy of the letter just read is in reply to your letter read before the recess, of April 7, 1874? A.—I think it is.

Q.—And the letter of Mrs. Tilton to you just read is the only letter received at that time? A.—That I remember of.

Q.—She made at that time no other or further reply to the inquiries in your letter with regard to the slander, did she? A.—No, Sir.

This closed Mrs. Putnam's examination, and she retired from the stand.

TESTIMONY OF HANNAH AUGUSTA MOORE.

Hannah Augusta Moore was affirmed and examined as follows:

By Mr. Tracy—Where do you reside? A.—Brooklyn, my former home.

Q.—Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—About sixteen years, I think; since Florence was a year old.

Q.—Where were they living at the time you first knew them? A.—No. 48 Livingston street.

Q.—Were they keeping house, or boarding? A.—They were boarding with Mrs. Richards.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton's mother? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you reside with them at any time in the family of Mrs. Richards? A.—I boarded that Winter with Mrs. Richards.

Q.—You were members of the same family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us what year that was? A.—I think it was in 1859.

Q.—You saw much of them, I suppose, that Winter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were their relations as husband and wife at the time; happy or unhappy? A.—They appeared to be happy when together.

Q.—When did they move to Oxford street? Do you know? A.—They moved from No. 48 Livingston to No. 102 State street.

Q.—Before moving to Oxford street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know when they went to State street to reside? A.—It was in 1862, I think.

Q.—In 1862? A.—1862 or 1863; I am not sure of dates.

Q.—Do you know how long they resided there? A.—They resided there three or four years.

Q.—In State street? A.—In State street; they only resided part of one year.

Q.—Do I understand you to say they went to State street to reside in 1862? A.—If it was in 1859 that I first went there.

Q.—1859? A.—1859. I was two Winters with them in that house, No. 48 Livingston street; then they went from there to No. 102 State street.

Q.—That was 1860 or 1861? A.—That was 1860-61.

Q.—How long did they reside in State street? A.—I cannot tell exactly, but they returned from State street to their mother's house, No. 48 Livingston street, and remained there some months.

Q.—Were you with them in State street? A.—I was with them in State street.

Q.—Where did they go after returning to Oxford street and remaining a few months? A.—Returned to Livingston street.

Q.—To Livingston street. Where did they next reside? A.—Then they went to Oxford street.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—No. 27 Oxford street, I think it was.

Q.—North Oxford street? A.—North Oxford street.

Q.—Did they keep house there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the first of their keeping house? A.—No, Sir; they kept house the second Winter at No. 48 Livingston street; I boarded with them.

Q.—What was the practice in these early days of having family worship in Mr. Tilton's family, do you know? A.—They would have it sometimes, but it never was continuous.

A.—Were you with them in Oxford street also? A.—I was there one Summer—part of one Summer—and that one Winter.

Q.—How long did they reside in Oxford street? A.—I am not certain; they took the house for three years, and I think they stayed the lease out.

THE CHANGE IN TILTON'S RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Q.—Did you observe at any time a change in the religious opinions of Mr. Tilton? A.—I never thought he had very profound religious opinions at any time, that I knew.

Q.—Did you know of his changing his religious opinions, or what his wife termed a change of religious sentiments? A.—He gradually went off from what we considered evangelical ideas; but she didn't notice it so much as I did. But she finally came to notice it very much, and it troubled her.

Q.—When did you observe the change? A.—The first I ever noticed particularly about it was when they were in State street; the first of his expressing disbelief in the Bible, the third year, I think, that I knew him.

Q.—What did he say first? A.—He said he didn't believe the statements that were given in the Bible.

Q.—Well? A.—Then when they went to Oxford, the first of my knowing him there, he said he didn't believe in the Atonement; his expression was:

"I don't believe a word of it."

Q.—Did he say that in the presence of his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What effect did these expressions of his religious sentiments have upon his wife? A.—She felt very badly. Shall I tell you what she said?

Q.—Yes, if it was in his presence. A.—She says, "Oh! Theodore, you don't mean that!" He says, "I do."

Q.—What further did you observe in her conduct in regard to it? A.—I don't remember anything then.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not it was frequently the subject of conversation between himself and his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not it caused great sorrow to Mrs Tilton? A.—It caused great sorrow to her. It made her weep, and cry, and feel very sorry.

Q.—Do you know whether there came a time when family prayers were discontinued entirely by Mr. Tilton? A.—They were while I was there.

Q.—When was that? When did you first observe that he had entirely discontinued family worship? A.—I had not been there a fortnight when I went to board in his family, and he discontinued it all that year.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was the second year when he was keeping house at No. 48 Livingston street; then we moved right from there to No. 102 State street, and he started it again at his wife's request, and he kept it up for two days; that was the last ever I knew of his doing it.

Q.—Was it continued by any one of the family after he discontinued it? A.—His wife did it.

Q.—She used to conduct family worship herself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Ask a blessing at the table, did she? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that always her habit, so long as you knew the family? A.—It was, I think. I didn't board in the family very much more, so that I would not be there mornings very much; but whenever I was, I would see her do it.

Q.—Do you recollect of any occasion of his wife's taking a Bible to him—conveying it to him, and asking him to read? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember what occurred on that occasion? A.—He made some little joke—some pleasant joke—I don't know what, and snapped his fingers so, [the witness snapped her fingers,] and turned it off, and she took the Bible away, and I never saw her after that ask him or hand it to him while she was keeping house.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not, at any stage of his history, he discontinued going to church? A.—He didn't entirely discontinue going to church at all; he was very irregular always.

Q.—At what time did you observe that first—his irregularity? A.—Always observed it.

Mr. Morris—She said he was always irregular.

Mr. Tracy—Was that the subject of conversation? A.—I cannot swear to that; I do not remember particularly about that; it was between me and him.

Q.—In the presence of his wife? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—What transpired between you and him on the subject of his going to church? A.—I asked him why didn't he go to church instead of staying at home writing his articles for the week; he said, no, "the inspiration"—I do not know the word he used, but he said he could write better, and he should stay at home and do so, and I ought to do so too.

Q.—Was it his habit—working on Sunday? A.—It was; so far as I know, it was.

Q.—Do you know whether he was in the habit of going away from home on Sundays, and being absent from him on Sundays? A.—I think he was. I know he was for a short time; when he came in I think he said on one occasion, or two occasions, he had been rolling the balls in some billiard-room; I told him I did not think that was right; he was engaged in the Sunday-school then; he was not gambling.

Q.—He said he had been playing billiards?

Mr. Morris—She did not say playing billiards.

The Witness—Rolling the balls.

Mr. Tracy—What kind of balls? A.—Exercising in the billiard-room, the idea, I think, was.

Q.—Did he mention the billiard-room in connection with the exercise he had been taking—rolling the balls? A.—He did.

Q.—You understood it was a billiard-table? A.—A billiard-room; I understood it was a billiard-room; that is all I thought about it.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I told him I did not think it was right; and I asked him what he thought they would say if they knew it down at the Sunday-school.

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—He joked about that; I cannot remember what he did say.

Q.—Was he engaged in the Sunday-school at Plymouth Church at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how many years after you knew him was he connected with the Sunday-school? A.—Four or five, I should think; five, I should think.

Q.—Then did he cease his connection with the Sunday-school? A.—I did not know when he ceased it.

Q.—But do you know, in fact, that he did? A.—He did.

Q.—When did you first learn that he had severed his relation with the Sunday-school? A.—It was in 1869 that I first knew it certainly.

Q.—What time did they remove from Oxford street, do you know? A.—I cannot tell the year they moved from Oxford street; they went back to Livingston street, and I do not know whether they went then into their own house or not; I think not; I think they were for a time at Judge Morris'.

Q.—Were you with them all the time, more or less? A.—I was there all the time; I was there one Summer and the Fall of one Winter, and after that I was there occasionally as a visitor.

Q.—How long would you remain on those occasions? A.—I would stay a day and a night; never stayed more than two days, I think.

Q.—Mr. Tilton at home at the time? A.—Sometimes, and sometimes not.

Q.—You observed Mr. Tilton and his wife together on those occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then after they moved into their own house—what is now called No. 174 Livingston street—were you there with them at any time? A.—Only as a visitor.

Q.—How much have you visited there? A.—I do not know how much; I always visited them when I was in the city; I would be there a day and a night.

Q.—How frequently would you see Mr. Tilton? A.—He was very seldom at home when I was there then.

TILTON'S TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE.

Q.—At any time, Miss Moore, did you hear Mr. Tilton make any remark concerning his wife's ability or her use of the English language? A.—I could not tell you, distinctly, any remark of that kind; but I have an impression that he treated her very disrespectfully in those regards; I know he did, but I cannot tell you the particular things he said.

Q.—Do you remember his making a remark at any time in regard to Florence's looking down on her mother? A.—That I cannot tell whether I heard it or not.

Mr. Tracy—Ah!

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot tell?

The Witness—I know—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment; wait one moment.

Mr. Tracy—At any time during your acquaintance did you notice a change in Mr. Tilton's treatment of his wife and his conduct toward her? A.—His treatment of his wife was always very changeable; sometimes he would be affectionate and kind in his language and his manner toward her, and perhaps in a few hours he would be very gruff and unpleasant, and say things that were very disagreeable; I have myself heard him say those kind of things, and tell her that such and such a woman was a wife worth having—speak in that way; I have heard him say that.

Q.—How often have you heard him make a remark of that kind? A.—I cannot tell how often, but I have heard it two or three times, so that I remember it distinctly.

Q.—Did he name the person at that time, do you remember? A.—I remember he did once.

Q.—Where was this said? A.—This was said in Oxford street.

Q.—At what time of the day—meal time? A.—Just after dinner or lunch, in the middle of the day.

Q.—In the presence of the family? A.—In the presence of himself, his wife, and me.

Q.—How did Mrs. Tilton receive that remark? A.—Pleasantly. She used to turn to me and say, "If I was only worthy of him he would be a good man;" she said also on one occasion, "Gussie, I wish you had had him, Gussie; you would have known how to manage him." I said, "What! do you wish such a curse as that to me?"

TILTON ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Q.—Did you at any time observe any remark that Mr. Tilton made concerning the marriage relation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did he make that the subject of discussion? A.—He said that in Livingston street, in his own house; he said that he did not think a man and wife should live together the minute they had ceased to take pleasure in each other's society.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was No. 48 Livingston street; I think it was; I ain't certain; I do not know certain whether that was in Livingston street or in Oxford street; but it was in the middle room of one of those houses.

Q.—Was it said at meal time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was present when it was said? A.—Only his wife and myself.

Q.—At other times have you heard him make similar remarks on this subject—the subject of the marriage relation? A.—I have heard him talk in that way, but I cannot tell any other special thing that I have heard him say.

Q.—How often was that the subject of conversation when you were present—the marriage relation, and his views about it? A.—Not very often.

HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES.

Q.—Did you at any time notice a change in the friends and associates of Mr. Tilton that he brought around him at his house? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you first begin to notice that change? A.—The year that I boarded there—the first year—in 1860, I think it was, he brought people there—Stephen Pearl Andrews and a woman he had with him—there to the house; that was the second year I boarded him—the first year I boarded with them—the second year I boarded there; those are the only ones I remember that Winter; afterward more of that kind came.

Q.—Were there more of that kind in Oxford street? A.—Oxford and Livingston.

Q.—What was the subject of their conversation when Stephen Pearl Andrews was there? A.—I could not understand a word they said; they were talking all the time.

Q.—Did you hear anything that was said? A.—I cannot remember; it was all about congenial spirits and spheres, and that kind of talk; I do not remember what it was at all.

Q.—What else was said between them besides congenial spirits and spheres? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Anything about affinities—did you hear that? A.—Yes, about affinities and the—

Q.—What was said about affinities? A.—The woman that was with Mr. Andrews sat on the sofa beside Mr. Tilton, and she fixed his hair, and she rubbed her hand over his face, and she turned over and peeped up at him and told him what a lovely sphere he had, or something of that sort.

Q.—Sphere? A.—Atmosphere—I think that was the word.

Q.—Where were they sitting when she was rubbing her hand over his face and fixing his hair? A.—Beside each other on the sofa.

Q.—How long did that continue? A.—From 7 or 8 o'clock to prayers.

Q.—Do you know who that woman was? A.—I do not; I do not even remember her name.

Q.—Who was present at that time—do you remember? A.—Mrs. Morse and Mr. Freeland, and Mrs. Tilton and myself; I do not know certain that she was there.

Q.—Do you remember when it was? A.—It was in the second Winter I knew them; I cannot give dates with any certainty.

Q.—After that did you hear more of similar conversation? A.—I did somewhat, but nothing that attracted my attention or remained on my mind as that did. I was afraid for him then, and I told his wife so.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that; never mind.

Mr. Tracy—Yes; what you told his wife in his presence? A.—I don't know that I did any in his presence.

Q.—Did you have a talk with Tilton about it afterward? A.—I have talked with him a good many times.

Q.—Well, what did you say to him about it? A.—I told him he would go to ruin if he kept such company, and I did not want him to do that for his wife's sake.

Q.—You remonstrated with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say to that, your remonstrance? A.—He would laugh at me and make fun; never could get him serious.

Q.—How long did that continue? A.—As long as I knew him.

Q.—What afterward did you notice of the continuation of this same class of people visiting his house? A.—I did not much myself; shall I say what I told Mrs. Tilton about it?

Q.—Not when he is absent. A.—Can I tell what she did?

Mr. Fullerton—Not exactly; not unless you are very anxious to do so.

The Witness—I am.

Mr. Fullerton—I know.

Mr. Tracy—Anything that Mrs. Tilton did, I submit, as to Mr. Tilton's associates or his conduct there is admissible.

The Court—I hardly think it is.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Do you know whether she talked to her husband about it? A.—I do not know that, but she went—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait!—

The Witness—To the door—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait!—

Mr. Tracy—In his presence?

The Witness—I do not know.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Do you know of Mrs. Tilton refusing the house to people of this class? A.—That is what I wish to say—that she wished they would not come—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment, wait one moment.

Mr. Tracy—We offer to show that Mrs. Tilton forbade her house to these people, and told them that she wished—

Mr. Fullerton—That was in Mr. Tilton's absence.

The Witness—I am not sure he was absent.

The Court—The main point is whether you are sure he was present.

The Witness—No, I am not sure he was present.

Mr. Tracy—I submit it is part of the domestic relations—the history of the family.

Mr. Evarts—The action of the wife toward a certain class of people, the husband's action toward which has been given in evidence.

The Court—Her action in this particular instance might be precisely what he would have done if he was there.

The Witness—He liked their acquaintance.

Mr. Evarts—It proves her views and her feelings toward this class of visitors.

The Court—You may show it if it relates to this same woman, who has been described as being there on several occasions; otherwise, not.

Mr. Tracy—If your Honor please—

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Tracy)—Just inquire how that is.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Do you know who came to the door on the occasion you refer to? A.—It was after they had been in the house and were going out; she followed them to the door and spoke to them—

The Court—That is giving their conversation.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Do you know who they were? A.—Stephen Pearl Andrews' friends—that is all I know.

Q.—Was it this same woman that you have been speaking of? A.—I do not know certainly whether it was the same woman; there were two; I do not know certainly that it was the same woman.

Q.—Did you see Stephen Pearl Andrews there again with another lady? A.—No, Sir, I did not see her.

Q.—You were present on the occasion you allude to and heard what Mrs. Tilton said to this woman? A.—I only heard what she said.

Q.—Had you seen these parties in the house before that? A.—No, Sir; at the time I spoke of I had seen them all the evening.

Q.—Had Mr. Tilton been in the house all that evening? A.—Which do you mean?

Q.—I mean the evening when Mrs. Tilton went to the door and said something to them. A.—That I cannot tell you; I cannot tell you whether he was in the house or not; the only thing I remember about it is that.

Q.—And do you remember distinctly whether it was the same evening that this lady placed her hand over Mr. Tilton's face? A.—I remember distinctly that it was not.

Q.—It was not that same evening—it was another occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who had been in the house that evening—do you know who was there? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Had you ever seen these parties at the house before that evening with Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, I had not seen them, and I do not think they had ever come before that first night I speak of.

Q.—Where was this—in Oxford street or Livingston? A.—In No. 48 Livingston street.

Q.—Were they males or females? were they men or women? A.—Mr. Andrews and a woman.

Q.—It was Mr. Andrews and a woman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Now, I submit, your Honor, having identified Mr. Andrews as one of the parties there on that evening referred to, when Mrs. Tilton—

The Witness—Oh, no, Sir, it is a mistake—a grand mistake. I can only speak to Mr. Andrews being there one night—the night they were there all the evening and I watched them—

Mr. Tracy—The question I directed.

Witness (continuing rapidly)—And I told Mrs. Tilton that she should not have such people in the house—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Witness—And—

Mr. Beach—Wait; stop, stop, stop!

Mr. Tracy—I am not seeking to get what Mrs. Tilton said—

Mr. Morris—She says she has made a grand mistake.

The Witness—I did not say that I did.

Mr. Morris—Yes.

The Witness—You misunderstood me that I said I saw Mr. Andrews the second time.

Mr. Tracy—I understood you were at Mr. Tilton's house one evening when Mrs. Tilton accompanied them to the door? A.—I did not mean to be so understood.

Mr. Tracy—You were so misunderstood by me.

Mr. Evarts—It seems now, your Honor, that she only saw them on this first occasion.

Witness—Her answer—

Mr. Tracy—That we cannot ask. That is not admissible.

Q.—Now go back to Mr. Tilton's religious views. Do you know what precise views he finally settled upon in regard to religious doctrine, Miss Moore? A.—I don't know; he did not seem to me to have any.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment—one moment, Miss Moore. You don't know anything about that.

Q.—You don't know—do you know—whether or not he denied the divinity of Christ? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge that; I never heard him say anything about it.

Q.—Miss Moore, did you observe in the association of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton what Mrs. Tilton's manner was toward her husband? A.—Kindly and good always.

Q.—And whether she was self-deprecating or self-sacrificing? A.—She was self-sacrificing; too much so always.

Q.—What evidence did she present of her affection for her husband? A.—Every possible evidence that a woman could give, always.

TILTON'S MOODS.

Q.—Did you observe whether or not Mr. Tilton was a man of moods? A.—A very great mooder.

Q.—Describe how his moods varied from time to time. A.—One moment, one minute, he would have his hand about her and say she was an angel, and she was lovely and beautiful, and say, "Is not she beautiful, Augusta?" and then he would not be willing to order a load of coal for her when she was sick, or anything that was wanted—the most necessary thing about the house. He would speak crossly at other times, and then he would go off and she would not know where he was; he would be gone until midnight, and it seems to me he was away repeatedly when she would not know where he was at all, and she would worry and cry about him.

Q.—How frequently did that happen? A.—That would happen very frequently; that happened even the very first Winter that I boarded with her when they boarded with Mrs. Richards, the mother-in-law, and she used to fret about him most unspeakably; I knew that because I used to sleep with her.

Q.—Did that continue as long as you knew them? A.—As long as I do remember to know about it.

Q.—Do you remember what excuse he used to give for his absence? A.—I do not.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton was about to cross-examine when Mr. Tracy said, "One word more. Down to how late a period did your acquaintance with the family continue?" A.—Down to 1868; I have always been acquainted with them, but not on such intimate terms.

Q.—You continued to see them more or less in their house down to 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And since then? A.—Since then I have seen her a few times in her house.

Q.—What period? A.—When I was in the city.

Q.—How frequently have you been in the city? A.—I have not been in the city very often—once a year, or once a year and a half—and I would not see him always.

Q.—Now, what continued to be the conduct of Mrs. Tilton toward her husband all the time you knew them? A.—Always kind and good.

Mr. Beach—I object to what continued to be their relations. The question should be what her conduct was.

Mr. Tracy—She stated what her conduct was.

Witness—Perfectly exemplary; the only fault that I could find with her was that she made a fool of her husband with her affection and idolatry; that is all the fault I could find with her; it was bad for him, and it would be better for him if there was—

The Court (interrupting)—That will do, Madam.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MISS MOORE.

Mr. Fullerton.—When was this conversation which you have related when Mrs. Tilton wished that you had been Mr. Tilton's wife? A.—That was in the dining-room in Oxford street.

Q.—In what year? A.—I can't tell you; I am not certain about the year; it might have been 1862 or 1863—not later than 1863.

Q.—Was it said in a joke or in earnest? A.—In earnest—a joke, of course; she was in earnest just so far that it might have been her own fault if he did anything, and she wished somebody who would have been a wordy and more exacting wife would have him; so far as that she was in earnest.

Q.—Do you think she meant to express regret that she ever married him? A.—No, Sir; not on her account.

Q.—Were you in earnest in the reply that you made? A. (With emphasis)—Indeed I was. [Laughter.]

Q.—You did not like him? A.—I liked him in this way, that he was her husband, and I did wish him well and I tried as hard as I knew how to have him go in the right way.

Q.—Your reply was: "What, do you want to put such a curse on me?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were in earnest? A.—I was in earnest so far as that.

Q.—Did you speak earnestly? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—Did you speak emphatically? A.—Probably I did.

Q.—How is that? A.—Probably I did.

Q.—It did not call out any reply from Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember that he said anything.

Q.—Quite sure? A.—I can't think of anything he said.

Q.—Now, was it not all a joke, Miss Moore, and did you not indulge in a hearty laugh over it? A.—Of course I did not really mean to say he was a curse, but I meant that I considered it a dreadful thing for any one to have a husband that was so unreliable and impossible to do anything with.

THE LOAD OF COAL.

Q.—Will you tell us now what the instance was when he would not order a load of coal when she was sick? A.—The instance was the first year he kept house in No. 48 Livingston street, but what day of the month or year it was I can't say; it was in the Winter.

Q.—You heard him refuse to order a load of coal? A.—I saw him walk out of the house without saying that he would or would not.

Q.—You did not hear him refuse? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know that he did not go out and order it? A.—I know he did not, because the fire went out and we were cold.

Q.—Therefore he did not order it? A.—He did not say that he would order it.

Q.—And do you know of your own knowledge that he did not order it? A.—I can't say that I followed him and saw him order it.

Q.—Can you say that he did not order it? A.—When he came back she asked him if he had ordered it and he said he did not; I think he said he did not, but I am not certain.

Q.—When you are not certain why do you talk about it? Did you say he did not order the coal? A.—I have not said that; I did not say it; I did not hear him say he would order it.

Q.—You did not hear him say so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know he did not order the coal? A.—I know he did not, because he came back and gave some reason about not going to the right place, or something of that kind.

Q.—Did he say that he did go to the wrong place? A.—He did not; he did not say, "I am sorry that I troubled you by not ordering," or that he ordered it, but he just turned it off as if it was no matter.

Q.—Tell us what he said? A.—I cannot; I do not remember.

Q.—You do not remember what he said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anything he said? A.—I don't remember anything he said.

Q.—Then he did not refuse to order the coal? A.—Neglect, I should have said. Did I say refuse?

Mr. Fullerton—You did, Madam.

Witness—Then, I suppose, I ought to have said neglect.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, then we will change that; he neglected to order the coal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did he not say he went to the wrong place? A.—I did not regard it in that way. You want to find out how he acted and felt, don't you?

Mr. Fullerton—I want to find out the truth, and what you know of it. Did he say that he went to the wrong place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say a moment ago he did? A.—I did not. I don't know whether he did or not.

Q.—Do you know now that he did not say that he went to the wrong place? A.—I don't know. I don't think he said anything of the kind. He did not give any legitimate excuse.

Mr. Fullerton—(warmly)—You cannot get it in now. That is a fact that you cannot do it. You must answer my question, and you may as well know it first as last.

Q.—Can you say that he did not, when he came home, say that he had made a mistake and had gone to the wrong place? A.—He did not say—I can say that I don't remember.

Q.—Why did you say, a moment ago, that he said he went to the wrong place, or something of that kind? A.—I did not say so; I will tell you what I did say.

Mr. Fullerton—Then answer, now, Madam.

Witness—I said I did not know whether he forgot it, or whether he went to the wrong place, or what he said.

Q.—Can you say he did not say he ordered it? A.—He did not, to my memory.

Q.—If he did not say anything like that, why did you use that phrase unjustifiably? A.—Perhaps I ought not to use it.

Q.—And not being able to think what he did say, you said something else? A.—I did not say—I did not state it; I don't know whether he did or not.

Q.—That is not saying that he did say so, is it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you don't remember? A—No, Sir.

Q.—You can't recollect anything, can you, that he did say after his return? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, we will leave that.

Witness—Don't try to make me say what I did not say.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to try to make you say what is right if I can. What other instance do you recollect where he refused to do something that he was asked to do? A.—I don't suppose I can give chapter and verse, and know about all these occasions, if that is what you want.

Q.—Go on and give us a volume of it? A.—Instances of his constant disobliging?

HE WOULD NOT TAKE HIS WIFE TO PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Q.—Give us another instance, if you can, of his constant disobliging? A.—When she wanted him to take her to a place of amusement or a theatre.

Q.—Tell us an instance when it was and where it was? A.—I cannot tell where it was, but I know I was there repeatedly.

Q.—I don't want "repeatedly;" I want an instance? A.—Well, you can't get it. [Laughter.] Only I know I have come home at midnight late from places where he would not bring her from.

Q.—Places of amusement? A.—Lectures I went to.

Q.—Didn't you go with her? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Can you remember whether you went with her or not? A.—I remember going with her once—only once.

Q.—Yes; he didn't go? A.—He did go; he was there. [The witness emphasized her answer by a bend forward and a duck of the head toward Mr. Fullerton, which excited considerable laughter.]

Q.—Did he go with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you went with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I only went with Mrs. Tilton once.

Q.—That once I am talking about? On that occasion that you went with Mrs. Tilton, did Mr. Tilton go with her? A.—I don't know whether he went or not when I went with her.

Q.—Didn't you tell me a moment ago that he refused to go with her to places of amusement, and give that as an instance? A.—I was going to say that he refused to see her home from places of amusement; I didn't mean "amusement" there; I meant lectures or any kind of public entertainment; then I was going to give you two instances where I myself found her and brought her home; once I believe I went with her, but I don't know certain; that was to some lecture, I think; I think it was Wendell Phillips; I cannot tell certainly about that.

Q.—You went with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I went with her once—that one occasion.

Q.—That occasion I am talking about; now, where was Mr. Tilton when you started? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was he home? A.—He never used to go with her hardly, anyway.

Q.—Was he home at that time? A. (savagely)—I don't know. [Laughter.]

Q.—If he was not home how do you blame him for not going with her? A.—Because he was there and could have gone.

Q.—If he was not home when you and Mrs. Tilton started, how do you claim him to be responsible for not going with you? A.—Because he was around home, and could have gone.

Q.—What do you mean by "around home?" A.—Well, near; and because he was there at the lecture, and didn't go with her.

Q.—I am talking about going to the lecture. A.—He always knew when we were going.

Q.—Did he know that you and Mrs. Tilton were going to the lecture? A.—He knew Mrs. Tilton was going.

Q.—How did he know it? A.—They planned it beforehand.

Q.—Was he home? A.—He was home that day.

Q.—Who planned it? A.—She planned it. He always knew where she was going.

Q.—Did she plan it that day? A.—I can't say. You want to find out the spirit of things.

Q.—Yes, I do. You cannot say that he knew she wanted to go to the lecture? A.—I know he did. [Witness then proceeded to answer further.]

Q.—Stop right there. Tell us how you know. A.—That is what I can't tell. I know he used to know that she used to want to go.

Q.—"She used to want to go" to that one lecture? A.—Always; a great many lectures.

Q.—I am talking about that one instance. You generalize too much. Well, that is all you know about it, is it? A.—I know she would be there and he wouldn't go home with her.

Mr. Fullerton here interrupted the witness, speaking at the same time as witness.

Q.—No; that will not do. I can talk as loud as you can. You can't force testimony on me that way? A.—You asked me what I knew about it.

Q.—I asked you if you knew more than that single instance of the lecture that you have spoken of? A.—I know he was there.

Q.—I am talking about going to that lecture? A.—Well, that is the lecture I am telling you about.

Q.—Going to it. You are speaking of his being there. I ask you about going to the lecture. A.—I don't remember about getting there. But I recollect being there.

Q.—That is enough now. Did any one go with you? A.—I don't know certainly. I cannot tell certainly.

Q.—Did it occur to you that he didn't want to go with you because you were along? A.—No; it didn't occur to me, anything of the sort, because I am not to be depended upon in any way or shape.

Q.—Now, was he not on the platform at that lecture? A.—Yes; he was.

Q.—Didn't Wendell Phillips lecture? A.—I don't swear certain it was Wendell Phillips. I say it might have been. It was some public lecture; he was there on the platform, and he saw his wife.

Q.—He was there on the platform? A.—Yes, and so were we.

Q.—You were on the platform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there not some occasion for his remaining after the lecture was over? A.—He wanted to see some people, and he rushed right by her, without asking if she had anybody to go home with her.

Q.—She had you there? A.—Well, he didn't know I was going with her.

Q.—You left the house with her? A.—I don't know; I suppose I did.

Q.—How far were you from home? A.—A good ways.

Q.—How far was the lecture-room from home? A.—I think it was down at the Music Hall.

Q.—Where is that? A.—Academy of Music.

Q.—Here, in Montague street? How many minutes' walk is it from Mrs. Tilton's residence? A.—Not very far.

Q.—How many minutes' walk? A.—It was not very far.

Q.—How many minutes' walk? A.—I never counted.

Q.—Very well. How many minutes' walk do you think? A.—Ten or fifteen, ain't it?

Q.—Is it as much as that? A.—I don't know. I never counted.

Q.—Well, do you think it is five minutes' walk? A.—I think so, certainly.

Q.—Well, you think so. A.—Late at night, and a little lame woman, and he rushed right by her and almost upset her that night, to shake hands with some other women on the stage, public speakers. I think Anna Dickinson was one.

Q.—To shake hands with other women? A.—Yes; left her right on the stage, and didn't know whether she was there any more than she was dead. [This was rattled off to the great amusement of the audience.]

Q.—Do you know who lectured that night? A.—I don't know whether it was Wendell Phillips or Anna Dickinson; but she was there.

Q.—Can you tell who delivered the lecture? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can't tell even the sex of the lecturer? A.—No, Sir. I used to go to a great many lectures.

Q.—Yes; but you remember some things very particularly about that. A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Can you tell the subject matter? A.—No.

Q.—Or whom the lecture was by? A.—I think instead of being Wendell Phillips it was Anna Dickinson, but I am not sure.

Q.—You cannot tell any more than that? A.—No, Sir, but what I have told you.

Q.—Were you there when the lecture commenced? A.—I suppose I was there.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Tilton introduce the lecturer? A.—I don't remember that he did.

Q.—Will you say he did not? A.—I cannot say he did not.

Q.—Do you know whether he was on the Committee of Arrangements? A.—I don't know anything about that.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS AT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—I come now to that meeting at Mr. Tilton's house, when Stephen Pearl Andrews was there. What time did he come there? A.—He came there between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Q.—What time did he leave? A.—He didn't leave until after the clock struck 12; I remember that distinctly.

Q.—Of course you do, or you wouldn't say so. A.—But I don't remember distinctly the time he came.

Q.—Who came with him? A.—A woman.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure? A.—I am sure.

Q.—Didn't Deacon Freeland come with him? A.—I didn't see Deacon Freeland when he came in with him; he may have come in with him.

Q.—Well, you don't know but what he did come with him. A.—Well, I don't know. I didn't see them when they came in. It is possible he did.

Q.—Didn't Deacon Freeland's son come with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he that evening? A.—I never saw his son.

Q.—Deacon Freeland was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Stephen Pearl Andrews in the parlor when you came down? A.—That is more than I can tell.

Q.—Were not Mr. Andrews and Mr. Freeland in the parlor together when you came down? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—You don't know but what they were? A.—I don't know but what they were; I cannot tell certainly.

Q.—Was "this woman," as you style her, there when you came down? A.—They were all there.

Q.—Was she there when you came down? A.—I don't know whether they came first, or whether they came in while I was sitting there.

Q.—Will you name any persons who were present in the room that night? A.—Stephen Pearl Andrews, the woman whose name I don't remember, Mrs. Morse, Mr. Freeland, Theodore Tilton, and myself.

Q.—You have named all? A.—It may be possible that Mr. Ovington was there; I can't tell certainly.

Q.—You cannot tell us the subject of conversation that night? A.—The subject of conversation I can tell you was "spheres" and spiritual things; that sort of talk; I can't repeat it; it is beyond me altogether, or beneath me; somehow I couldn't understand.

Q.—It was above you? A.—I said beyond me or beneath me; somewhere around. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did they talk about Spiritualism? A.—They didn't use the word "Spiritualism;" they talked about "spheres" and "atmospheres;" a great many things; I don't know what they talked about; they talked steadily—he just talked right along. [Laughter.]

Q.—Who did? A.—Stephen Pearl Andrews; I can't remember a solitary sentence; not one.

Q.—Did he do all the talking? A.—He talked all the time; when the others talked they had to talk right along with him; nobody else said much.

Q.—Are you not mistaken? Was it not Mrs. Andrews? A.—No, Sir; it was Mister.

Q.—Any reply made to anything that he said? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you talk any that night? A.—I did not.

Q.—Not a word? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember of speaking all the evening; Mr. Tilton, himself, hardly spoke; he kept very still.

Q.—Do you know whether he invited those people there that night, of your own knowledge? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know whether or not they were intruders in that house that night? A.—There was no appearance, not the slightest, of their being intruders.

Q.—I ask you if you know of your own knowledge whether they were intruders? A.—Now, do you want I should tell you what I really know in my heart? I know they were not intruders. I never heard anybody say that.

Q.—I suppose you found that out in a spiritual way. A.—I suppose so; I know Mr. Tilton was very cordial and pleasant, and seemed very much pleased.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was not unpleasant to them? A.—She was—

Question repeated. A.—Let me tell you how they were, and you can judge for yourself. She sat between the doors and looked like a dumb child; looked perfectly amazed, and she looked from one to another, just as if she didn't know what kind of creatures they were.

Q.—Yes; did you do the same? A.—I did, I suppose; but I felt different from what she did; I felt angry.

Q.—Were you angry because Andrews talked all the while, and didn't give you a chance? A.—I was angry because they sat there and talked in that kind of a way, and suppose we had sense enough to think it was reasonable.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews lectured at the house of Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Did you never hear it? A.—Never heard anything about it.

Q.—Don't you know that "this woman," as you term her, who was there, was Stephen Pearl Andrews' wife? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You never heard of that? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Now, pray tell us how Deacon Freeland looked all that evening. A.—Well, I couldn't look much at him, with his back toward me; but he looked pleasant, as he always does.

Q.—He didn't take offense at Andrews' talking all the while? A.—I never heard him say.

Q.—He was a Deacon of Plymouth Church? A.—I don't know whether he was or not. I believe he has been there some time.

Q.—He is a member of Plymouth Church? A.—I believe he is.

Q.—Do you know how Deacon Freeland came there that night? A.—I don't. I suppose he was invited there like the rest of them.

Q.—Well, he stayed? A.—He stayed until they went.

Q.—Was this talk offensive to you? A.—Why, the style of it was offensive; the way she acted with Mr. Tilton was offensive.

Q.—If it was offensive why didn't you get up and go down stairs. A.—Because I wanted to see it out. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Mrs. Tilton didn't get offended? She sat there; she wanted to see it out? A.—They all stayed there.

Q.—Wanted to see it out? A.—Wanted to see it out. [Renewed laughter.]

Q.—Did you see it out? A.—Yes, Sir.

ALL ABOUT THE ATMOSPHERE.

Q.—Now, I want to know whether this woman sitting, said: "What a sphere you have got," or "what an atmosphere you have got?" A.—"What a lovely, pleasant sphere," or "atmosphere," something; I can't tell exactly what it was, but something of that sort, as if it was very pleasant, indeed. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was that atmosphere pleasant?

This question caused the witness to laugh long and heartily, leaning her face upon her hand. As soon as she recovered her equipoise she replied:

I didn't feel it; she felt that. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, I want to know about the atmosphere. A.—It didn't seem so to me. [The audience were much amused during this episode.]

Q.—What was there wrong about the atmosphere? A.—I didn't like the way she did it.

Q.—Was not the room well ventilated? A.—I don't know; I suppose so; both doors were open.

TILTON'S LATE HOURS.

Q.—Now, you have told us that he would stay out all night. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know it because you slept with her? A.—I said I thought he would be out all night, but I knew he would be out till after midnight—until after 2 o'clock in the morning—because I slept with Mrs. Morse on the floor above, and as he came in I could hear the night, key rattle.

Q.—Did you always hear him come in? A.—Well, no; but she laid awake, and she would wake me up when he came in.

Q.—Always? A.—Well, many times.

Q.—Did you get up to see what time it was? A.—I wouldn't have to, the clock was right there, and she says, "Look at that! Two o'clock in the morning!" [Laughter.]

Q.—That was the mother, Mrs. Morse, was it? A.—Yes. She had a motherly desire.

Q.—She is an amiable lady, isn't she? A.—She tries to be. [Laughter.]

Q.—Does she make out? A.—Pretty well, sometimes.

Q.—Always? A.—Well, she fails sometimes. [Continued laughter.]

Q.—Didn't you tell us that you slept with Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Mrs. Morse.

Q.—How far from Mrs. Tilton's room? A.—Part of the time she slept down stairs; I don't know how far it was; part of the time she slept on the same floor. Mrs. Morse's room was right at the head of the stairs, about midway of the house, where you could always hear when the front door opened.

Q.—Always hear? A.—Always hear when we were awake; she was always awake.

Q.—Mrs. Morse wanted to know what time he got home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She was very anxious to know? A.—She was anxious for her daughter's sake; her daughter was crying.

Q.—Did you see her daughter cry? A.—I saw her cry repeatedly.

Q.—At 2 o'clock at night? A.—No; I did not see her cry at 2 o'clock at night; I have seen her cry about his irregular hours.

Q.—When was this? A.—This was the second year I was with them; in No. 48 Livingston street, I think, was the number; now, maybe I have the number wrong all the time; it was No. 48 Livingston street, I think, however.

Q.—That was before they moved? A.—Before they moved to Oxford street.

Q.—Now, tell us the year? A.—Well, it was 1859 or 1860; it might possibly have been 1861, but not later.

Q.—All this took place before 1861, or at the close of 1861 at all events? A.—All what? About Stephen Pearl Andrews?

Q.—No; all this staying out late at night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was Mr. Tilton engaged at at the time? A.—He was on the *Independent*, I think.

Q.—Editor of the *Independent*? A.—He was under editor then.

Q.—Anything else? A.—No, not that I know of. I don't know that he had any other employment.

MRS. TILTON'S GREAT FAULT.

Q.—You think her great fault was idolatry of her husband? A.—I do, indeed.

Q.—A woman of strong affections, is she not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Governed by them a great deal? A.—Yes, she was as regarded him.

Q.—Too much? A.—Too much, I think.

Q.—You don't believe in a woman thinking so much of her husband? A.—I do believe in a woman thinking a great deal of her husband, but not to try to excuse those where it is only going to increase those faults.

Q.—You asserted that this way would increase them? A.—Sometimes I would.

Q.—What right had you to assert that? A.—I thought that she was injuring him, and I didn't wish her to say wrong was right even for the sake of her husband; I told her that was no way help him, or to get God to answer her prayers for him.

Q.—What did you want her to do? A.—That she should stand on what she knew was best always.

LITTLE CHILDREN BREAKING THE SABBATH.

Q.—And take him to task for things? A.—No, not take him to task—not cross; but when he wanted her to let her children play on the Sabbath day that she should be firm about that;" such things as that.

Q.—Not let them play? A.—Not let them play.

Q.—What did she want the children to do on the Sabbath day? A.—She wanted them to know that the Sabbath was different from some other day, and he didn't wish her to.

Q.—What kind of play was prohibited? A.—I can't tell specially. She wanted them to have regard for the Sabbath.

Q.—What kind of play? A.—He told them they should get out their playthings, and not have any difference made between days.

Q.—How old were these children at the time? A.—After the first children came along. When I first knew them he had one child.

Q.—When was it that he wanted the children to get out their playthings? A.—He began talking about the Sabbath the second year I knew them.

Q.—When was that? A.—1860 or 1861.

Q.—What children had they then? A.—He had Florence.

Q.—How old was she? A.—She was only a year when I first knew her.

Q.—She didn't want Florence to have her playthings? A.—She began right away, as soon as Florence knew anything at all, to try and teach her about the Sabbath.

Q.—Now, if you please, I want to know what children they had, and their respective ages, when this controversy was got up about the playthings on Sunday? A.—Well, they had two—Alice and Florence.

Q.—How old was Alice? A.—Alice was a little bit of a thing, two or three years old; enough to begin to have some idea—

Q.—One moment. I want you to tell me how old she was. A.—I can't tell you how old.

Q.—About how old? A.—About running around, I guess; big enough to have playthings.

Q.—Two years? A.—Two years or two years and a half.

Q.—How old was Florence? A.—I don't know—a year older.

Q.—Three years old? A.—A year and a half or two years older.

Q.—Then one was two years old and the other was three years or three and a half? A.—Well, I don't know their ages; about that.

Q.—The controversy was whether these two little children should have their playthings on Sunday? A.—Well, the controversy was this, in a general way—

Q.—Well I am speaking about that controversy, when you witnessed it, about the playthings—whether a child two years old and another three years or three years and a half should have their playthings? A.—I suppose so.

SHE TOOK GREAT INTEREST IN THE CONTROVERSY.

Q.—You are a member of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been a member? A.—About sixteen years, since I first knew them.

Q.—Have you taken a strong interest in this controversy? A.—Oh, if I hadn't been tormented a good deal in my own affairs—

Q.—You haven't taken any interest in it? A.—Oh, I have taken an interest in it as strong as I could.

Q.—You did your best? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have kept it up till the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. Tilton last? A.—I saw her Monday night—or Saturday; Saturday.

Q.—How often have you seen her? A.—Once in a week; perhaps once in two weeks.

Q.—At Mrs. Ovington's? A.—Mrs. Ovington's.

Q.—Stay all night while she was there? A.—Not all night; a few minutes at a time.

Q.—How often have you seen Mrs. Morse? A.—I don't know how often.

Q.—About how often? A.—Every month or six weeks.

Q.—When? A.—Up from December till about a month ago; off and on, except when she was out of the City.

Q.—How often have you seen Bessie Turner? A.—I have seen her there nearly every day.

Q.—Where was she? A.—There, in the same house.

Q.—Have you talked with her about this thing? A.—Not much; I have had one conversation with her; she and I were together in the same room.

Q.—Have you had talk with Mrs. Morse about it? A.—A dozen times.

Q.—Long conversations? A.—Well, not very long; not a very long conversation.

Q.—You have talkrd with Mrs. Tilton about it? A.—Some; not much.

Q.—You have talked with other people about it? A.—Not much.

Q.—Have you talked to any of the lawyers about it? A.—I have talked—not a word, I believe.

Q.—How? A.—I think I haven't talked a word to anybody, except that I have talked to Mr. Hill a little about it; that is, I didn't talk to him about it, but he—

Q.—Talked with you? A.—He talked with me some.

Q.—Have you seen Mr. Beecher about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Haven't talked to him about it? A.—No, Sir; not a word.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—About the coal. You say that one morning Mrs. Tilton requested Mr. Tilton to order a load of coal. What did she say to him? A.—She said to him this: "The coal is all out, and you have forgotten two or three times; I can't go and see about it; we want it to-day, and if you don't order it the fire will be all out."

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. Fullerton—That has all been gone over, Sir, on the direct.

Mr. Tracy—I beg your pardon; we didn't go over it.

The Court—What did he say? A.—He went on and didn't say anything.

By Mr. Tracy—Did the fires go out? A.—I think they went out.

Q.—When he returned what was said between them about the coal? A.—I can't remember, only that he gave no satisfaction, and didn't attend to it; that's all I can remember about it.

Q.—Now, you spoke of your finding Mrs. Tilton at places of amusement and going home with her. A.—Lectures, I meant.

Q.—There is another instance you did not name. You said there were two, and you named one of them. A.—I think—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment!

Witness—I—

Mr. Fullerton (sharply)—One moment! [To the court.] I object, Sir, to going over this ground again.

Mr. Tracy—It is new matter.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not new matter; I examined only upon what the witness was examined on the direct; and I confined her effort as well as I could to one occasion; I did my best, as your Honor knows, and with what result your Honor has seen; I inquired of but one, and that one was spoken of on the direct.

Mr. Tracy—There was nothing called out on the direct examination with regard to neglect in attending Mrs. Tilton to these amusements; it is entirely new matter on the cross-examination; he has called out some instances; I propose to inquire about them and others.

Mr. Fullerton—On the direct they called out the fact that Mrs. Tilton requested him to order coal and he refused to do it; the other things that she stated I did not ask.

Mr. Tracy—I am asking her about lectures.

The Court—The counsel has interrogated about only one occasion.

Mr. Tracy—He has interrogated about these amusements. She, in answer, said she remembered two instances. He inquired about one. I propose to inquire not only as to that, but another also.

The Court—That is new matter. Did he, by a question, call out the reference to the other?

Mr. Tracy—He did. I did not call out anything on the direct about these amusements. He asked her about these amusements, and she said there were two.

The Court—You may ask her about one.

By Mr. Tracy—Now, state the other instance you referred to? A.—I remember distinctly about bringing her home myself. One instance I remember distinctly myself of his running right by her in a marked manner.

Q.—That you have named. That was at the Academy of Music? A.—One was over in New-York, away up at Steinway Hall, I think, but it is so far back, I can't swear to this.

Q.—It was in New-York. What were the circumstances on that occasion? A.—Only that he went off and didn't come for her or provide any one to do so. I took her and brought her home.

Q.—Did you go to the lecture with her? A.—No, Sir. I found her there.

Q.—He not having provided any one to take her home, you took her and brought her home? A.—Yes, Sir. This is to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Do you know when that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where they were living at that time? A.—No, Sir. It was as much as ten years ago. They lived in Livingston street, in their present house.

Q.—At the time in the Academy of Music you say that you think Miss Anna Dickinson was the lecturer, I believe? A.—Up here in Brooklyn?

Q.—Yes? A.—I think she was present. I think she was the lecturer, but I couldn't say.

Q.—You say he rushed up to speak to Miss Dickinson? A.—I could not say. To speak to some ladies.

Q.—She was among the ladies he was going to speak to? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so. He didn't speak to his wife—just run right by.

Q.—At the time that Stephen Pearl Andrews was at the house with this woman, and she looked up into Theodore's face, and said, "What a beautiful sphere or atmosphere you have!"

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that. I only got out that it was an "atmosphere" instead of a "sphere."

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—Do I understand you to say that you did not examine the witness on this subject?

Mr. Fullerton—Except as to the "sphere" or "atmosphere."

Mr. Tracy—I only desire to ask more particularly about what they brought out on cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—No, you called that out on the direct. I only asked what kind of a "spear" it was.

The Court—I think we have all the witness can give us on that subject.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Do not you know that Florence Tilton was born in the year 1856? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Don't you know when she was born? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—If Florence Tilton was born in '56, then she was three or four years old when you went there?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

The Witness—She could not—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Witness—She could not—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, if you please; I object.

The Court—Well, if you have the age, and have the date of the occasion, that gives you the time, of course.

Mr. Tracy—You were familiar with the family in Oxford street? Where were you living at the time you remember this dispute or discussion between Mr. Tilton and his wife in regard to his children playing on Sunday? A.—That they have been—

Mr. Beach—Oh no, we have not brought that out at all.

Mr. Tracy—Oh yes.

Mr. Beach—There is nothing in our direct examination on that subject.

The Court—You may ask that.

The Witness—I think that was before they moved in Oxford street. I think it was after Alice's birth, before they had any other children.

Q.—Did you ever hear that discussion more than once? A.—I never heard any more discussion about it, but I noticed—

Mr. Fullerton—Noticed! One moment—

The Witness—I noticed—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Tracy—Did you notice that after that—after that, and as long as you knew the family, the children were permitted to play on Sunday the same as any other day in the week?

Mr. Fullerton—Does your Honor admit that?

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—What is the objection to the question—that it is leading?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—If that is the objection I will change the form of the question.

The Court—It is something more than leading. It is very suggestive, and it takes her judgment covering a lapse of time which is very vague and very general.

Mr. Tracy—She has fixed a date when she remembers that.

Mr. Fullerton—As to that he has examined her.

Mr. Tracy—After that I want to ask whether she observed the conduct of the children on Sunday.

The Court—That is not recross; that is new matter; we have got enough of that.

Mr. Tracy—All there is on the subject of the children's playing was called out by the defendant.

The Court—On that particular occasion.

Mr. Tracy—I mean by the plaintiff.

The Court—At any time?

Mr. Beach—We did not ask anything about their playing on the Sabbath; we asked only as to the discussion between Mr. Tilton and his wife.

Mr. Tracy—All I have to say is, that all there is in this examination on the subject of the children's playing on the Sabbath—

Mr. Beach—And it related to a particuler year.

Mr. Tracy—I desire to ask the witness whether it was confined to that occasion, or whether it continued after.

The Court—That is not recross; that is going into a subject upon which he did not cross-examine.

Mr. Tracy—I am only asking a question continuing the same subject; he has gone into the subject.

The Court—Therefore it is new matter.

Mr. Tracy—It is new matter brought out by them, not by us.

The Court—No; I think I cannot take it.

Mr. Beach—The matter we brought out was in regard to the discussion between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton as to the propriety of the children's playing upon Sunday upon a particular occasion.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—And now he asks the question whether, subsequent to that, the children were in the habit of playing on Sundays—altogether a new and distinct subject.

The Court—Yes, Sir; I so understand it. I think we have all this witness can tell us about it.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—I ask you this question, whether this question of the children's playing on the Sabbath was discussed between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton after they removed to Oxford street?

Mr. Beach—She has answered that—that she did not, except on this one occasion.

Mr. Tracy—I ask this one question.

Mr. Beach—I object to that as a mere repetition.

The Court—Let her answer that one question.

The Witness—I never heard them discuss it any more.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—And that, you think, was before they moved to Oxford street? A.—I think it was; she would not discuss it with him—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Madam.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

The Court—That is all. (To Mr. Shearman) —Mr. Shearman, call your next witness.

Mr. Shearman—I will employ the five minutes remaining to adjournment in reading two exhibits, if your Honor please. They are marked exhibits in the case. Those are the exhibits produced by Mr. Ovington of receipts and expenditures.

The Court—It is not necessary to read those papers.

Mr. Shearman—How will they be evidence unless they be read? I move they be strickon out of the case, then.

The Court—They are in the case and considered as read, and they relate to certain items of dollars and cents in which we have no particular interest.

Mr. Shearman—How are the jury to know about them unless they are read?

Mr. Fullerton—Either party can read them upon the summing up.

The Court—Yes. Call your witness, Mr. Shearman.

The name of Mrs. Oakley was then called, when Mr. Beach said, "If your Honor please, Mr. Jeffrey sends me word that he is not feeling very well."

The Court—We will omit calling the witness till morning.

Mr. Evarts—She may as well be sworn; we will have her sworn.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Shearman)—One moment. Before this witness is sworn, we would like to have Mrs. Ovington here for further examination.

Mr. Evarts—There is no occasion, then, that this witness should be sworn to-night.

The court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, March 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Resin, bbls	3,110
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil-cake, pks	1,126
Cotton, bales	3,783	Pork, pks	595
Broom Corn, bales	48	Beef, pks	310
Copper, bbls	13	Cut-meats, pks	1,706
Candles, pks	450	Grease, pks	15
Dried Fruit, pks	68	Lard, pks	661
Eggs, bbls	1,011	Lard, kegs	390
Flour, bbls	8,757	Stearine, pks	50
Wheat, bushels	29,160	Butter, pks	4,207
Corn, bushels	64,200	Cheese, pks	247
Oats, bushels	42,700	Tallow, pk	1
Malt, bushels	6,600	Pea-nuts, bags	1,240
Barley, bushels	16,000	Rice, pks	264
Grass-seed, bags	89	Rice Chaff, bags	200
Beans, bbls	126	Sugar, bbls	77
Peas, bushels	1,200	Starch, bxs	441
Corn-meal, bags	527	Sumac, bags	140
B.W. Flour, pks	6	Tea, half chests	623
Hops, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	79
Hides, No.	897	Tobacco, bxs.,&c	1,585
Hides, bales	24	Whisky, bbls	469
Leather, Sides	13,831	Wool, bales	112
Spirits Turp., bbls	82	Syrup, bbls	200

COFFEE—Has been moderately sought after at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 4,200 bags Rio, by the Hebe, at 17¼c., gold; and 2,000 bags do., by the Ithuriel, at 18c., gold. Stock in first hands here this evening, 80,349 bags Rio and Santos. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—A very light trade has been reported for early delivery. Prices have been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, on restricted offerings. The demand, however, has been limited from all sources. The export movement has been unimportant. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 796 bales, (of which 725 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 636 bales to shippers, 102 bales to spinners, and 58 bales to speculators....There has been a moderately active business noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted a shade stronger. The offerings of the various options have been less urgent. The demand, however, has not been remarkably confident. The Liverpool advices were of tameness. The receipts at the shipping ports were comparatively light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,800 bales (of which 7,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 12,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; April at 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; May at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; June at 17 13-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; August at 17 13-16c.@17 27-32c.; September at 17⅛c.@17 3-16c.; October at 16 11-16c.@16⅝c.; November at 16½c.; and December at 16½c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,783 bales, including 1,324 bales by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 13,565 bales, against 16,741 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 21,724 bales, against 28,163 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,000,789 bales, against 3,180,845 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 5,131 bales; to the Continent, 13,963 bales. Stock in New-York, 181,081 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 748,113 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	....	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been slow of sale, but quoted steady on the basis of $2 35@$2 40, currency, for full count.

FISH—There has been a good demand noted for most kinds, on a generally firm basis as to values. We quote: Dry Cod at from $6@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$14; No. 2 at $8@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring 95c.@$1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a moderate scale since our last. Low grades have been offered reservedly, and quoted very firm, checking operations, though a fair inquiry has been noted for supplies, mostly for shipment. Trade and Family Extras rather slow of sale but quoted steady. The sales since our last have been 12,800 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85, chiefly at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25; poor to very good Roundhoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 80; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 25@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 25@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota product, within our range....Southern Flour has been in limited request, yet without change as to values. Dealings altogether in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal. ....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active and firmer, within the range of $3 50@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,700 bbls., including 1,100 bbls. Brandywine. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 35@$1 80 ⅌ 100 lb.... Oat-meal has been in very moderate demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in light request, selling in lots, within the range of $2 50@$2 90 ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, opening weaker under rather more urgent offerings, but closing somewhat steadier, influenced by the easier range of ocean freights, particularly by the Liverpool steam lines, which tended to stimulate export movements. Winter Wheat has been inactive, at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 18@$1 20 for Minnesota, the latter for very choice, delivered, for export; $1 13½@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 14 for prime, in store, and $1 15 for good do. afloat; $1 10@$1 13½ for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11 for prime, in store; $1 06@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 26½ for Amber Western, odd lots; and within the previous range for Red and White Western....New Corn has been less inquired for, for shipment as well as home use, and has been quoted a shade lower, closing tamely at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 83½c.@84½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c. for prime, afloat, which was the closing quotation; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, and 84c.@84½c. for new White do.; old Corn dull and wholly nominal....Rye has been in more demand and quoted much stronger as to price on prime stock; 17,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, reported sold at 90c., with small lots of State at 92c.@93c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been in more request, and quoted steady in price, with sales reported of 31,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 30; 1,900 bushels light do. at $1 20; 500 bushels Six-rowed State at $1 10....Barley-malt very quiet within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 60....Canada Peas quoted steady, but inactive; last sold, to arrive, at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been in slack demand, and quoted a shade cheaper, closing heavily, with sales reported of only 32,500 bushels (all car stock) at 66c.@68½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for White do.; 67c.@67½c. for Mixed State, and 67c.@68½c. for White State....Feed has been selling to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to very choice, ⅌ ton....There has been rather more demand noted for Bale Hay, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice; and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 60c.@70c.; Rye Straw has been in request and firm as to price, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat at 45c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,665,775 bushels Wheat, 2,244,641 bushels Corn, 45,156 bushels Rye, 234,071 bushels Barley, 154,978 bushels Malt, 854,601 bushels Oats, and 1,098 bushels Peas; showing an increase in the stock of Corn, Barley, Malt, and Oats, with a reduction in that of Wheat and Rye, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,200,321 bushels, as against 6,242,620 bushels last Monday, and 2,938,086 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at This Port.

	1875. March 8. Bushels.	1875. March 1. Bushels.	1874. March 9. Bushels.
Wheat	2,665,775	2,902,319	1,320,813
Corn	2,244,641	2,065,613	754,511
Oats	854,601	802,312	751,375
Barley	234,071	226,798	61,416
Rye	45,156	48,099	26,378
Peas	1,098	1,098	1,317
Malt	154,978	136,390	22,276
Grand total	6,200,321	6,242,629	2,938,086

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and quoted more or less nominal in price, with domestic Cloth quoted at 11½c. Calcutta Bags nominal at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Some inquiry has been noted for Manila on the previous basis as to price. Other kinds are quiet at old figures. Manila Hemp quoted at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian at $220@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally,) $175, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4c.@5½c. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c., ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bales Manila Hemp at 7½c., gold, and 3,300 bales Jute Butts, part at 2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Dull at previous prices; 1,300 Texas Kips, and 500 City Slaughter sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—The general market has been quiet since our last. Foreign has been without further movement of importance. New-Orleans has been in light jobbing demand within the previous range. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@56c.; Barbados, new crop, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 37½c.@50c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 37½c.@45c.; do. Clayed, 36c.@39½c.; do. Centrifugal, 31c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 55c.@67c. for good to fancy....Syrups have been in good demand at buoyant prices, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in light supply and wanted; now quoted on the basis of 32c. for hhds., and 35c. for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite firm and in fair demand on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained. Sales, 100 bbls. Strained at $2 11, flat; 1,500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30, and 900 bbls. No. 1 at $2 80@$4 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar dull at old figures....City Pitch in some request at $2 25 ⅌ bbl., delivered....Spirits Turpentine quoted stronger in price, with a better inquiry noted; sales, 150 bbls. merchantable from yard at 36½c., and 26 bbls. from dock at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered more freely and quoted lower on a very dull market....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅜c.@7½c....Refined here at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and at Philadelphia at 14⅜c.@14½c. for early delivery. ....Refined, in cases, 20c.@21½c....City Naphtha at 10@10½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A moderate demand has been noted for Pork at rather steadier prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 180 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25, with Prime Mess quoted at $18, and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of new Extra Mess, 250 bbls., March option, at $19 20; 250 bbls., April, at $19 25; 250 bbls., May, at $19 40, and 1,500 bbls., July, at $19 62½....Dressed Hogs have been less sought after at 9c.@9⅛c. for City, (which have been in better supply,) and 8⅜c. for Western....Cut-meats comparatively quiet at unchanged rates; sales, 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¾c.; 300 Smoked Shoulders at 8⅞c.@9c.; 500 fresh Hams at 10⅜c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 10⅞c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12⅝c.@13c.; 16,000 lb. Rio Bellies in bulk, at 10¼c.; 10 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c. for 14 lb. averages, with Western dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7⅝c.; Dry-salted Hams at 10¼c.@11c., and Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon in meagre stock and held more firmly, but quiet; sales have been reported of 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c., with Western quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; 65 bxs. Short Clear at 11c., and 150 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 10⅝c....Lard has been quoted about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher on a more confident demand, in good part for shipment and on speculative account, with sales reported for early delivery of 583 tcs. Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing firmly at 13¾c. for Prime; small lots of Western Kettle within the range of 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; 410 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; 300 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. March options at 13⅝c.; 1,000 tcs. April at 13 25-32c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 2,000 tcs. May at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c., with June quoted at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c. ⅌ lb....Beef quiet at former figures. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in moderate demand at $19@$22 for good to choice. Sales 150 bbls....Butter slow of sale at drooping rates. We quote firkins, tubs and pails from 22c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@26c. for poor to choice Western; 16c.@26c. for rolls....Cheese has been in fair demand, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.... Eggs have been in better supply, and much lower, and irregular, on a restricted business, within the range of from 32c.@40c. for fair to fancy, fresh, closing at about 35c. for prime marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@28c. ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Carolina ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, though not active. Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@33c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, but steady, with Crude quoted at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been inactive and quoted somewhat nominal as to values, with Western and Canada at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to choice, and State at 10⅝c.@11c. for good to strictly prime, ⅌ lb....The movements in other kinds have been unimportant, with values quoted about as before. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 20, gold.

SUGARS—The movements in raw have been quite limited since our last. Refiners have been buying sparingly. Stock has been offered with reserve, holders having been quite confident in their views. Sales were reported to-day of 190 hhds. and 728 bags Centrifugal at 8⅞c., and on Saturday evening 572 bxs. low grade Clayed at 8c.@8⅛c.; and 950 hhds. Melado on private terms....We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c., Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10½c., A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 65,000 lb. at 8⅝c. for prime; market unchanged....Stearine quiet at 14c. for prime Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Of Green, 1,000 half chests sold on private terms. Market dull.

WHISKY—In moderate demand at steady rates, with sales reported of equal to 200 bbls., in lots, on the basis of $1 11 ⅌ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been held with some show of confidence, but has been inactive, with Arctic quoted at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South Sea, 95c.@$1, gold, ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the business has been the unusually active inquiry reported for tonnage suited to the Flour trade with the River Platte, on a comparatively steady basis as to rates. The chartering movement in other lines has been limited, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. In the way of berth freights there was not much animation. Grain rates by the Liverpool steam lines were quoted lower. Market otherwise without important alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 28,000 bushels Grain, including 12,000 bushels at 7½d. ⅌ standard bushel, and 16,000 bushels at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 700 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d., and 400 tons Clover Seed, in bags, at 25s. ⅌ ton. The Hay mentioned in our last was engaged at 40s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½c. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, (via Liverpool,) 100 bales Hops at ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 65 tons Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, a British brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported on owner's account....For Cork and orders, there was rather more call in the local market for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, on the basis of 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. A British ship, 693 tons, was reported as chartered with Wheat, from Astoria, (Pacific coast,) at 65s.... For Bremen, by sail, equal to 100 tons Machinery, &c., reported at 20s. ⅌ ton....For San Domingo and back to Boston, an American schooner, 130 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,350....For Cuba and back to New-York, a British brig, 279 tons, reported at equal to about $5 50 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar and $4 for Molasses....For the River Platte, an American schooner, 650 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Lumber, &c., at full market rates....For Montevideo and orders, an American bark, 565 tons, a British bark, 570 tons, and three other vessels of about equal size, hence, with full cargoes of Flour, reported at $1 for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, and $1 20 ⅌ bbl. for the up-river ports, and 5 ⅌ cent. primage. These shipments represent in part the recently reported extensive purchases for the South American market of City Mill Flour, deliveries of which from the mills are now progressing as rapidly as practicable....For Boothbay, a schooner, with Salt, from Liverpool, reported at 15s. ⅌ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11c. ⅌ bushel; an American schooner, with Logwood, from St. Domingo, at $5 ⅌ ton; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7.... For Providence, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 15⅜c.; low middling, 14⅞c.; good ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 1,032 bales; gross, 1,083 bales. Exports, coastwise, 2,835 bales. Sales, 1,085 bales. Stock, 65,497 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 5,946 bales; gross, 6,763 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,992 bales; to France, 2,637 bales; coastwise, 4,054 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 253,289 bales.

MOBILE, March 8.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,286 bales; exports, coastwise, 636 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 51,487 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,627 bales; exports, coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 276 bales; stock, 72,239 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 672 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,221 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,627 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 8—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ⅌ cent.; Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾.

2:30 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 65f. 57½c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £150,000, all of which is for shipment to the United States.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds 1862s, 99⅛.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.

LONDON, March 8.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ⅌ gallon. Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm; No. 1, 91⅝c.; No. 2, 87c.; April, 87⅝c.; May, 91⅝c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, in store 51c. Corn quiet; unchanged. Rye firm and in good demand at $1 00½@$1 01. Barley higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 03@$1 10; No. 3, in store, 91c. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $18 12½, cash; $18 30 April; Prime Mess, $16. Hams in pickle nominally 10c.@10¾c. Dry-salted Meats firm; shoulders, 6⅜c. Middles, 9½c.@10¼c., all loose. Boxed Meats higher. Lard firm; Steam Rendered, $13 20@$13 25; Kettle, 13⅜c.@14c. Dressed Hogs firm and moderately active at $7 75@$8. Receipts—1,400 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER AND MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.

A STEWARD FATALLY STABBED—THE CAPTAIN DIES FROM A WOUND IN THE HAND.

United States District Attorney Bliss received yesterday depositions from Gen. Badeau, United States Consul General at London, to the effect that Augustus Myers, a seaman on the American brigantine John Sherwood, had stabbed John H. Stewart, the colored cook and steward of the vessel, who, shortly afterward, died of the wounds. Myers' extradition was ordered by the British Government, and he is expected here to-day on the steamer Wyoming, when he will be taken into custody by United States Marshal Fiske and held to answer a charge of murder on the high seas. Stewart's deposition, taken before his death, recites that on Jan. 3 he had an altercation with Myers about serving him with coffee, and that the next day Myers threatened to knock his head off because he did not give him soft bread night and morning, which the Captain had prohibited, and that then Myers stabbed him in the right breast with a sheath-knife, saying he meant to kill him. Other depositions corroborate that of Stewart. It appears that the stabbing occurred when the vessel was a few days out from Liverpool, for Havana, and that the vessel put back on account of insubordination of some of the crew. On account of the refusal of some of the seamen to perform duty, the Captain [Nickerson] injured his hand, and oil of vitriol having become absorbed in the wound his blood was poisoned, causing his death. Myers is charged with being the ringleader of the disobedient members of the crew. In addition to the depositions, two witnesses of the stabbing, sent on the Wyoming, will be produced by the prosecution.

THE LEGALITY OF TAXING THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Judge Blatchford has decided that the law of 1874, modifying the act of 1866 so as to permit the taxation of the Midland Railroad is valid. He says: "The provisions of the law in force when this corporation was organized, authorizing the Legislature to amend or alter the charter of any corporation thereafter to be created, constituted a condition upon which this corporation was formed, and upon which it held its franchise, and upon which every amendment of its charter was made. The power reserved to the State authorized the change made by the act of 1874, in the contract for exemption from taxation. The individuals who and the towns and cities which became stockholders while the sixteenth section of the act of 1866 was in force, took their interests with knowledge of the existence of the power and of the possibility of its exercise at any time in the discretion of the Legislature. The immunity from taxation as a part of the contract was subject to be revoked by the State at any time, in the discretion of the Legislature, because the reservation placed under legislative control all immunities derived from the State by the charter or by any amendment thereto. The question as to the mode of assessing the tax, whether as against the corporation or against the Receivers, will be passed upon if desired."

THE HARDIN ESTATE.

As already published in THE TIMES, the celebrated Hardin will case was suddenly terminated by a compromise, whereby the alleged widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardin, took a certain portion of the proceeds of the estate in settlement of her claims. From this settlement has arisen another suit, the general facts of which have also been published, and in which Mrs. Hardin seeks to recover from the counsel who conducted her case before the Surrogate the sum of $112,000 which she claims he unlawfully detains of her moneys. The counsel, Mr. Robert H. Corbitt, sets up in defense to this suit that his services during a year in the litigation before the Surrogate were justly worth $100,000, $61,000 of which he claims to have paid out as disbursements in the case; that $40,000 more he invested in Pacific Mail stock at Mrs. Hardin's request, and later at her request sold the same at a loss of $20,000; that other portions of her funds he, at her request, invested in Mariposa stock, which has since become worthless, and that under these circumstances her claim against him is unfounded. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a motion was made on behalf of plaintiff to compel defendant to make his answer more definite and certain, by setting out therein the time and manner of her authorizing the purchase and sale of the stock referred to therein, the parties from whom such stock was purchased, and the date thereof, and the parties to whom it was sold, and the date of such sale.

Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

In Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, argument was heard on the appeal taken in the case of Adolf Neuendorff against the Police Commissioners. The suit was brought to restrain the defendants from interfering with plaintiff's giving theatrical exhibitions on Sunday. Plaintiff's claim was that the act under which the defendants sought to prohibit the performances was unconstitutional in that its title announced it to be a law to preserve the public peace on Sunday, whereas, its real object was to prohibit theatrical performances on that day, thus violating that clause of the State Constitution which provides that a local act shall relate to but one subject, and that subject must be expressed in its title. The case was originally argued before Chief Justice Daly, in Chambers, and he, in a very full opinion, which was published in THE TIMES, sustained the constitutionality of the law, and decided in favor of defendants. From this decision the present appeal was taken, and argument thereon was based on points similar to those used before Chief Justice Daly, and already published. The court reserved its decision.

A BAD BARGAIN.

Charles A. Jackson applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to be relieved from the purchase of a house in Thirty-fourth street at a foreclosure sale. He claims that when he went to look at his bargain and procure an estimate of what it would cost to put it in proper repair, several parties applied to refused to estimate, saying the building must be taken down, and he subsequently learned that the subject of its being torn down was already under consideration by the Department of Public Buildings. Under these circumstances it was claimed that representations as to the condition of the property were not fairly and fully made at the time of the sale, and being misled thereby he should be relieved from his purchase. Judge Lawrence holds that the concealment from the purchaser of the fact that the Department of Buildings had condemned the property as unsafe, should relieve him from his purchase, and an order is made accordingly.

A LUMBER SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

James Bigler and others were the contractors to furnish lumber for dock purposes to the Dock Commissioners, and under their contract furnished lumber to the amount of $121,127, of which sum $55,000 has been paid, and $66,127 remains unpaid. To recover this last-named amount a suit was brought against the City, which came on for trial before Judge Donohue and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The defense interposed on behalf of the City is that the lumber furnished was not of the quality called for by the contract, was not of the dimensions charged for, and where it has been used is found to have already rotted. The case is still on trial.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Robert H. Plass, of No. 202 East Twenty-ninth street, John R. Wigham, an engineer formerly in his employ, was arraigned on a charge of malicious mischief. Mr. Plass alleged that on Saturday night last, after the employes had left the shop, Wigham, who had been discharged for having no license, returned and fixed the valves of the engine in such a way that an explosion would have been caused the first time steam was generated in the boiler. Wigham denied the charge, but was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He was also charged with the larceny of some tools, and on that was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

On the 19th of March, 1874, John Danner, of No. 42 Delancey street, was sent to Blackwell's Island for stealing from his employers, Baxter & Co., the furniture manufacturers. He was discharged in August last on the expiration of his sentence, and obtained employment as a clerk in the service of G. & S. Crawford & Co., No. 119 Fulton street, on the recommendation of a man calling himself John Wickert, manager of the American Pianoforte Company, No. 217 East Twelfth street, who falsely stated that Danner had been in the employ of the company for four years. On the 8th of February Danner was detected in the act of stealing $60 from his employers, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday pleaded guilty to the offense. Danner has been concerned in a number of dishonest transactions, among them being the appropriation of the funds of a Sunday-school with which he was connected. Judge Sutherland sent the incorrigible thief to State Prison for five years.

THE LACE CURTAIN ROBBERY.

On the 16th of February several cases containing samples of costly lace curtains and linen goods, valued at $1,500, the property of Harvey Spencer, No. 92 Leonard street, were stolen from a truck on Broadway. A portion of the stolen property was brought to Jacob Seebacher, of No. 164 Chatham street, for sale, and the Police were informed of the matter. William H. Johnson and George Sloan were subsequently arrested by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, who recovered the greater portion of the stolen property, and the prisoners were identified as the men who visited Seebacher's sales-rooms. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Johnson and Sloan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

EX-SENATOR NORTON'S BAIL AGAIN RENEWED.

Ex-Senator Michael Norton, having been surrendered by two of his bondsmen on the six Court-house fraud indictments—Charles H. Tassino, of Lexington avenue, and Charles Rogers, of No. 217 Canal street—appeared in the private room of Judge Barrett yesterday to furnish new bail. Charles Schultz, of No. 116 Greenwich street, was substituted for one of the sureties in the sum of $2,000; the other bondsman will probably be supplied to-day, Norton meantime being allowed out on his own recognizances.

A DRUNKEN ASSAULT.

Martin Lyher was yesterday brought before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with felonious assault and battery. Lyher is in the habit of going on frequent drinking bouts, and while "under the influence" is very quarrelsome and boisterous. On Sunday night, while very much intoxicated, he called at the house of Julius Scheyer, No. 168½ Attorney street. He attempted to kick in the door and also abused Scheyer and his father in vile terms. He finally wound up his visit by hitting the elder Scheyer on the head with a hammer and plunging a knife into Julius Scheyer's stomach. Officer Donnelly, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Lyher, and medical aid was procured for the wounded men. The prisoner was held by Judge Bixby to await the result of Julius Scheyer's injuries. The doctor's certificate states that Scheyer's injuries are of a very dangerous character, and may terminate fatally.

BEQUESTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Surrogate yesterday admitted to probate the will of Catharine Lowerre, wife of William Lowerre, a lawyer. She leaves $1,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital, and the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women; and $500 each to the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, New-York Dispensary, Northern Dispensary, Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Young Children, Woman's Hospital Association, and the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females. The rest of her property, valued at about $30,000, she leaves to her relatives. The executors are her husband and son.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford called the Admiralty Calendar in the United States District Court, yesterday, and will sit during the remainder of this month, and perhaps until the middle of April, to hear causes in it.

After presenting some further testimony, intended to corroborate that given previously on the respective sides, the Park Theatre mortgage suit was yesterday submitted to Judge Van Brunt. The Judge took the testimony under consideration, reserving his decision thereon.

In the absence of Judge Woodruff, on account of illness, Judge Blatchford opened the March term of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and adjourned it until Monday, when, if Judge Woodruff is not able to sit his place will be supplied by a Judge from another district.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Judge Daniels announced that owing to the engagements of Judge Westbrook, it was then impossible to deliver the opinion of the court in the case of William M. Tweed, but he expected it would be delivered during the present week.

During a general fight between a number of young men in the liquor store of Stephen Prendergrast, at Sixty-first street and Second avenue, which occurred on the night of the 27th ult., John Mitchell robbed the money-drawer. Mitchell was yesterday arrested, and Justice Murray, sitting in the Yorkville Police Court, committed him for examination.

Peter Woodruff was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, before Judge Murray, yesterday, on a charge of being implicated with four others, now awaiting trial, in a highway robbery. It is alleged that they waylaid Thomas White, of No. 613 Ninth avenue, on the night of the 13th of February, and stole from him his watch and chain, worth $150. Woodruff was held for examination.

In the case in which two wills were offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court, each as the legal will of Mrs. Eliza Hearsey, Coolidge Barnard, one of the executors of the will in which charitable bequests were omitted, gave testimony yesterday corroborative of that given by James Loveridge, the other executor, that this will, the last one executed, was drawn at the solicitation of the testatrix.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning Officer Brennan, of the Tenth Precinct, found two india-rubber bags lying in the alleyway of No. 290 Grand street, occupied as a shirt store by Levi A. Schloss. Suspecting that burglars might be in the store, the officer entered the yard, and found a rear window had been broken open. In the hallway he found Charles Graham and William Ramsey, who had several hundred dollars' worth of goods packed ready for removal. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held them in $1,500 bail each.

John Delaney, a young man residing in Boston, was committed at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, yesterday, to answer a charge of having, on the 6th inst., obtained from Samuel Kay, of No. 98 Broadway, $525 for a promissory note for $550, purporting to be drawn by the firm of Good & Nelson, the name of the firm being forged by Delaney. The note was dated Feb. 27, 1875, and was made payable by the Tenth National Bank of this City, two months after date, to the order of Delaney, whose indorsement was on the back of the note.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
32—Smith vs. Bodine, &c.
86—Laughran, &c., vs. Schultz.
101—Dierson vs. Board of Assessors.
102—West vs. Board of Assessors
103—Same vs. Same.
104—Dunlap vs. Board of Assessors.
113—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright, &c.
118—Matter of Gardiner.
119—Matter of Laforge.
148—Hart vs. Petit, &c.
158—Whiting vs. Whiting.
168—Matter of Wood.
169—Matter of Willett.
170—Matter of Bohm.
171—Matter of Weston.
Nos.
181—Bartuneck vs. Wies, &c.
208—Powell vs. Powell.
214—Matter of Lester.
215—Matter of Andrews.
216—Matter of Bowne.
228—Matter of laying out a road, &c.
237—Matter of McCarthy.
245—Martin, Ex'r, vs. Hicks.
260—Sweet, Receiver, vs. Shade, &c.
274—Elias vs. Elias.
276—Betts vs. Betts.
277—Uptown Sav. Bank vs. Mahoney.
278—Grundy vs. Baldwin.
280—Matter of Jordan.
281—Macy vs. Wright.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
41—Board of Supervisors vs. Miller.
41½—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed.
94—Tenth National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
119—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.
122—Wormser vs. Garvey.
122½—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.
124—Mach et al. vs. First Nat. Bank of N. Y.
125—Vose vs. Yulee.
126—Same vs. Same.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
Nos.
84—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Rogers, Assignee, vs. Schmersahl et al.
129—Miller vs. White, &c.
131—Deremus vs. Williams.
132—Mason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.
70—Gibbons vs. Dayton, Administrator, &c.
133—Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
134—Kilburn et al. vs. Partridge, impl'd, &c.
135—Smith vs. Wright.
136—Haden et al. vs. Budensick et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al. impleaded.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
166—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
61—Wilkin, Exr. vs. Crann.
167—Livingston vs. White.
1[illegible]9—Smith, Admr., vs. Smith.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
Nos.
225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
226—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.
232—Bell vs. Kennedy.
233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. Same.
237—Same vs. Same.
238—Silber vs. Marks.
239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
241—McCahill vs. O'Shea et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

Nos.
24—Wilson vs. King.
10—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.
6—Johnson vs. William, Executor.
16—Roberts vs. White et al.
Nos.
32—Fairfax vs. N. Y. Central and H. R. R. R. Co.
37—Worden vs. Guardian M. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
2244—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1532—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1310—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2348—Goebel vs. May.
1200—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy.
1202—Hatfield vs. Macy et al.
1264—Simonfeld et al. vs. Beskel et al.
918—Miller et al. vs. Brenham, impleaded, &c.
2572—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
2570—Fullerton vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Suling.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
948—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne.
956—Mackay vs. Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania.
1822—Cramer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1238—Henderson vs. Barrows.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
1288½—Fitch et al. vs. Ferdon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
775—Dummer vs. King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.
1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.
1918—Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
Nos.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M. F. & M. Ins. Co.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
715—Brown vs. Charlick.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Roberson vs. Waddell.
1087—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton, et al.
785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
8[illegible]8—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
805½—Phillips, Ex'r, &c., vs. Melville.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
33—Behr vs. Preiss.
28—Rauch vs. Rauch.
29—Green vs. Lee (No. 2.)
Nos.
32—Bernyer vs. Vogel.
35——— vs. ———
36——— vs. ———

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1883—Courtney vs. Baker et al.
909—Clow vs. Faris.
813—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
585—Stoker vs. British and No. Am. Royal Mail S. Packet Co.
939—Astré vs. Nordlinger.
597—Burns vs. Moore.
919—Loesch, Administrator, &c., vs. Griffiths et al.
Nos.
899—Little vs. Vail.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Quinn et al.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1005—Kimball vs. Champlain S. and I. M. Co.
1009—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1011—Graves vs. Hash.
1013—Heath et al. vs. Turner.
1015—Astré vs. Nordlinger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1038—Budlong vs. Webber.
1000—Morton et al. vs. Nudd.
962—Alexander vs. Oddie.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
984—Kilpatrick et al. vs. Risley.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Soc.
Nos.
556—De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.
992—Franchu vs. Saunders et al.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.
863—Talcott vs. Belding.
832—Voltz vs. The Fourth National Bank.
840—Booth et al., survivors, vs. Lester, survivor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
4—Leetch vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
46—McDonough vs. McDonough.
86—Diliber vs. Bachman.
52—Nelligan vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Zulick vs. Markham et al.
56—Heyward vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al (No. 1.)
147—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
148—Schneider vs. Weber.
Nos.
149—Winslow vs. Johnston.
151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
58—Miller vs. Sampter.
153—Johnson vs. Gill et al.
154—Flichtenberg vs. Palmez.
13—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
31—Dolan vs. Havemeyer.
158—Edelsten vs. Strange.
159—Manning vs. Hiver.
160—Hartung vs. Bruns.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
2315—Darley vs. The Mayor
1424—Cavanagh vs. Lang.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
509—Mandel vs. Hodgson.
803—Watt, by Guardian, vs. Thorn.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1104—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.
Nos.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1436—Callendar vs. Oliver.
1432—Murphy, by Guardian, vs. Marshall et al.
1248—National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Clineby.
1249—National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
3141—Underhill vs. Bradley, impleaded.
3142—Same vs. Same.
3270—Same vs. Same.
2813—Hopping vs. Ewing.
1616—Smith vs. Patgall.
1321—Gilbert vs. Dupins.
2991—Branigan vs. Hyslop et al.
3224—Dearing versus Schmaltz.
Nos.
1771—Erwood vs. Pratt.
1772—Wolfe vs. Schwartz.
1773—Schadwald vs. Holman.
1774—La Clarke et al. vs. Chamberlain.
1780—Chamberlayne vs. Holmes.
1781—Charnott vs. Schafer.
1783—Kahn vs. Corbitt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1639—Oakey et al. vs. Anderson.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.
1586—Mulehinock vs. Magill.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.
1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.
1623—Same vs. Same.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
Nos.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.
3050—Waldron vs. Moses et al.
23[illegible]2—Baillard vs. Morgan.
1461—Jarmendowsky et al. vs. Meschowitz.
1637—McNulty vs. McNulty et al.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1494—Lewis vs. Pickhardt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3088—Hacker vs. Turno.
1348—McDonald vs. Fox.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.
868—Jeremy vs. Springsteen.
3121—Cothren vs. Wice.
3030—Hoquet vs. Faeh.
1697—Bunn vs. Sutro et al.
3207—Tisdale vs. Whitney.
Nos.
3237—Knott et al. vs. Selden et al.
3109—Sloan vs. Burke et al
3148—Gerlach vs. Beller et al.
3194—Baines vs. Wilgemuth.
3115—Fosdick vs. Sullivan.
3116—Same vs. Same.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Kelly, burglary.
William Martin, burglary.
Phoebe Goodwin, W. H. Mitchel, felonious assault and battery.
William Parrue, felonious assault and battery.
Lawrence McCarty, Patrick Cavanagh, Philip Ryan, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Murphy, grand larceny.
Thomas Hamilton, grand larceny.
Patrick McCabe, grand larceny.
W. Hunt and Charles Hunt, grand larceny.
Patrick Murphy, assault and battery.
James Murphy, assault and battery.
James McGinley, assault and battery.
Henry Daniels, assault and battery.
W. Sullivan, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Simpson vs. Dillon et al.; in this case the plaintiff has requested to be heard on the settlement of the order: notice may be given for such settlement before me at Circuit, Part III., for March 9.

Herlick vs. Brennan; the appellant has failed to comply with Rule 43, by omitting to mark upon several amendments his proposed allowance or disallowance thereof; the rule must be complied with before the case can be settled.

Welsh vs. Dale; I require the affidavit of regularity. Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards; opinion; Saunders vs. Roberts; Gilman vs. Gilman; Stevens vs. Kirkland; Isaacs vs. Seligman; People vs. Flanagan; In the matter of the petition of Saltus; Danziger vs. Croiut; La Bau vs. Richards; granted.

Rusk vs. Marston; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al. See opinion.

Embury vs. Parks; motion denied.

Schenck vs. Smith et al.; complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Blach vs. Cohen; Demarest et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrers sustained.

Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.; findings settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Embury vs. Sheldon et al.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.; motion granted for leave to serve amended answer, on payment of plaintiff's costs, after notice of trial and of opposing this motion.

The New-York Loan and Indemnity Company vs. Rucker; motion granted for the fourth Friday of March term.

Lann vs. Vols; motion to vacate attachment denied.

Leet vs. Steinkopff; motion to set aside judgment entered by default granted, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of the application of Coxhead; application granted.

In the matter of Eisemann; commission issued.

In the matter of Schwartz; commission issued.

In the matter of Dockstrader; application granted.

Cloud vs. Cloud; reference ordered.

TRIAL OF A POLICE OFFICER.

CAPT. KILLALEA AGAIN CHARGED WITH RECEIVING BRIBES—WITNESSES FOR AND AGAINST—THE CASE POSTPONED FOR ONE WEEK.

The trial of Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was commenced yesterday. The charge against him is that during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, while in command of the Twenty-second Precinct, he received money from Fritz and Elizabeth Kasefang, proprietors of the National Hall and Garden, Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, and from Koch Brothers, proprietors of the Central Park Garden, for police services rendered to them. Capt. Killalea was placed on trial about two weeks ago on similar charges, which only embraced the year 1874, and on the testimony produced by the prosecution the Police Board were compelled to abandon the case and withdraw the charges. New charges were then framed, President Matsell and Commissioners Voorhis, Disbecker, and Duryee were present. When the case was called, and before any witnesses were sworn or examined, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, who, in conjunction with John R. Fellows, appeared for the defense, moved to dismiss the charges on the ground that the defendant had already been tried on a charge which was partially included in the present complaint; the previous trial being ended and determined, the board had no right to amplify the charges then disposed of. President Matsell, after consultation with the other Commissioners, overruled the motion of counsel, who took exception to the ruling of the board, which exception was noted.

The first witness called was Augustus Miller, ex-Sergeant of Police, who was recently dismissed the department. This man testified that while a Sergeant of the Twenty-second Precinct he received money and checks from Fritz Kasefang, which he handed to Capt. Killalea. On April 21, 1871, a ball was given at National Hall, and he (witness) was on duty there. At about 11 o'clock Capt. Killalea came there and asked him if Kasefang had given him anything. He replied "No," and the Captain thereupon ordered him to close up the bar at midnight. He told Kasefang, and the latter then gave him $50 in $1 and $2 bills, which he handed over to the Captain, who then told him to allow the bar to remain open all night. On Jan. 18, 1872, he received a check on the West Side Bank for $50 from Kasefang, which he handed the Captain, who was in the ball-room at the time. He also received checks for $50 each from Kasefang on six different occasions, and handed them to Capt. Killalea. The checks were on the West Side Bank, drawn to bearer, and signed by Mrs. Kasefang. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, and did not vary in his testimony in any material point. The fact which he failed to state in his direct examination, which was brought out on the cross-examination, was that he had seen one of the checks in the hands of Patrolman Gerald Gaffney, of the Twenty-second Precinct, the day after he had given it to the Captain. He also stated that he had not been told by Kasefang on any of the occasions on which he received either checks or money to give the same to the Captain, but he did so as a matter of course, as he supposed the money was intended for the Captain. He did not retain any portion of the money for himself. He did not know what disposition the Captain made of the money. On being asked in relation to some transaction between him and a member of the force named Malone, the witness declined to answer. He was asked if he had not asked Malone to enter a stable and steal some game chicken, and he again declined to answer.

Patrolman Gerald Gaffney, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was the next witness produced. He testified that he knew nothing whatever of Capt. Killalea having received money from the parties named, or any other person, and also swore that the statement made by Miller, that one of Mrs. Kasefang's checks was seen in his (witness') hands, was false in every particular. He never had a check cashed at the West Side Bank. He also stated that a man, entirely unknown to him, had offered him a check for $1,000 to testify against Capt. Killalea, but he had refused the bribe.

Doorman Malone, of the Tenth Precinct, was then called by the defense to impeach the testimony of ex-Sergt. Miller. This man testified that on Oct. 30, 1870, Sergt. Miller endeavored to induce him to steal for him some game chickens from a stable near the station-house. Malone told him that there was a large dog kept on the premises, whereupon Sergt. Miller told him that he could wait until the milkman who occupied the stable left it, when the dog would follow the wagon. The Sergeant also told him to take the hammer and draw the staple by which the door was fastened. Malone refused to have anything to do with the matter, and the next morning he saw Patrolman John Maher, then of the Twenty-second Precinct, but since dismissed the department, enter the station-house with the coveted game chicken under his coat. Soon after Sergeant Miller left the station-house, carrying the chicken concealed beneath his coat, and Malone remarked to him that he had got the chicken after all. The Sergeant replied, "Yes, Maher would steal a house and lot for me." Malone spoke of the matter to another Sergeant of the same precinct. Miller heard of this, and commenced to persecute him; whereupon he appeared before Commissioners Bosworth, Manierre, and Brennan, told them the whole story, and asked to be transferred to another precinct, and his request was granted.

The motion to dismiss the complaint against Capt. Killalea was then renewed by Col. Fellows, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to make out a case, but this motion was overruled, and an exception was taken. After considerable discussion between the counsel and the Commissioners, the case was adjourned for one week, for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Kasefang, who were not present yesterday.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

An explosion, attended with fatal results, occurred at the Unity Patent Fuse Manufactory, at St. Day, Cornwall, on Feb. 20. Twelve persons were at work in the factory at the time. Five young women were in the upper floor, and of these four were almost reduced to ashes, and the fifth saved herself by boldly jumping out of a window. A man named Pooley, who lived near, hearing the explosion, rushed to the spot, and rescued from the burning buildings three girls, one of whom was his own daughter. Another daughter, whom he could not reach, was one of the four who perished in the upper floor. The other girls escaped without serious injury. The patent machinery was a complete wreck, and a large quantity of fuse had been destroyed. The powder magazine, a detached fire-proof building about thirty yards distant from the factory, remained uninjured. The boiler of the engine which stood in a house at the end of the factory would have exploded from over-heating, but this was prevented by a man who entered the house at considerable risk and turned off the steam. Every possible precaution had been taken against explosion, and there was an abundant supply of water, but it was impossible to check the sudden outburst of the fire. It was understood that the works belonged to Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., M. P. for Truro.

THE BESSEMER.

The London *Times* of Feb. 23 has the following: It will be remembered that during the two trials of the Bessemer, which have been made at sea out of the Humber, it was impossible to test the action of the saloon, which is the most characteristic feature of the ship, because the mechanism for putting it into operation was not completed. Since the last trial of the vessel, however, this mechanism has been completed, and has been subject to trial in the Albert Dock, at Hull. It will be gratifying to many persons to learn that it has been found to answer most satisfactorily. Of course the test could only be of a preliminary character, as the ship is lying still in the Hull wet dock, but in point of fact this test is in the opinion of Mr. Bessemer, Mr. Reed, and all the other professional gentlemen concerned, a more severe test than any which will occur at sea, because while at sea the object will merely be to prevent the saloon from partaking of the oscillating motions of the ship, it was necessary in the dock in order to test the apparatus, to put the saloon into more or less violent motion within the ship, thus imparting to it a momentum which at each reversal of the motion had to be destroyed, a new momentum in the opposite direction having to be generated. However this may be it is, no doubt, so far satisfactory to learn that the machinery, which is intended to work the Bessemer saloon, has full command over it, and that Mr. Bessemer's remarkable contrivance has, up to this point, afforded nothing but the most promising indications of success. We understand that in the course of about another week the ship and saloon will be completed in every respect save that of putting in place the pictures and other decorative work of the saloon. For receiving these decorations, as well as for the final painting of the bottom, the vessel will be brought to the Thames, and in the course of two or three weeks she will be ready to proceed upon her service between Dover and Calais, which will be performed, it is expected, under the auspices of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company. It is probable that before being sent upon the day service between England and France a few exhibition trips will be made from Gravesend for the convenience of the various official and other persons more or less connected with the ship.

A ROYAL CONNOISSEUR.

The Infante Don Sebastian, who has just died at Pau, says *Galignani*, was a great art connoisseur, and painted most successfully. His collection of pictures was very remarkable, and numbered 590, out of which 251 were specimens of modern masters, and 339 works of the earlier schools. The catalogue included a fine Correggio; a rare Antonello de Messina: "St. Andrew and Angels," by Veronese; an "Entombment of Christ," by Giotto; a "Portrait," by J. Bellini; an excellent Carpaccio; and Grecco's masterpiece, the "Ascension of the Virgin." The Spanish schools were admirably represented by several first-rate Riberas, Canos, a Velazquez, (a portrait,) the celebrated Murillo, "St. Francis beseeching God to grant him the Jubilee of the Porciuncula," which the Prince bought from Señor Bejarano for £900. There may also be mentioned a good Rembrandt, a sparkling Rubens, a glorious portrait of the Duchess of Orleans, by Van Dyck, and Poussin's "Allegory of Medicine." Don Sebastian was also an able chemist, and his valuable researches and experiments on varnishes and oils used by painters may be found in volume 15 of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. His process for preserving pictures from damp, and preventing the alteration of pigments by oxygen consists in mixing with varnishes and oils a small proportion of India-rubber diluted and clarified in the sun, by which means dryness is obtained without any loss of glutinous properties and without any scaling taking place. The Prince possessed, moreover, the most important collection of watches on record.

THE SHAKER INCENDIARY.

A man named Charles Harris has been arrested on the charge of having set the late destructive fire at the Shaker settlement, Mount Lebanon. Of him the Hudson *Star* says: "Harris worked for the Shakers in the herb-house, and had been looked upon as a simple-minded but revengeful person when anything happened to excite his temper. At the examination he was very anxious to be sworn as the first witness, saying he was anxious to leave Lebanon Springs for the purpose of visiting his mother. Mr. McClellan, who was employed by the Trustees of the Shaker Society to conduct the preliminary proceedings before Deputy Sheriff Hanor, granted the request, and in a few minutes all the persons who were present at the court were fully satisfied that Harris was the guilty man, as he convicted himself by his own testimony. He said that he had not left the room where he was engaged at work to go to dinner on the day the herb-house was destroyed by fire, and also that he had not been in the upper part of the building, both of which statements were conclusively proved to be false. Harris was seen to come down from the second story of the building about twenty minutes before the second alarm of fire was raised. The loft was on fire in three different places, although it is nearly 100 feet long. This fact was looked upon as being condemnatory proof against Harris, and he was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Deputy Sheriff Hanor, who, under the law, has power to do so in this case."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 Un.P. L'd Grts.	100½
10000 U. P. Sink. F'd.	87½
14000 do.	88
5000 do.	88⅛
5000 do.	88¼
100 Western Union	75
400 do.	75⅛
200 do.	75¼
300 do.......c.	75¼
600 do.	75⅜
1100 do.......s3.	75⅜
600 do.......b3.	75½
900 do.	75½
2100 do.	75⅝
300 do.......s3.	75⅛
1200 do.	75⅜
1400 do.	75⅜
200 Pacific Mail	38¼
100 do.......c.	38¼
500 do.	38⅜
1200 do.	38½
600 do.	38⅝
1000 do.	38¼
300 Erie Railway	27¼
100 do.	27⅛
1000 Union Pacific	44¾
500 do.......c.	44⅞
1500 do.	44⅞
500 do.	44¾
600 do.	44⅝
1000 do.	44½
800 do.	44⅞
3700 do.	45
500 do.......b3.	45
900 do.......b3.	44⅞
200 do.	46
5600 do.	44⅞
100 St. Paul Pref.	54½
100 Toledo & Wabash	14¼
200 do.	14¼
400 do.......c.	14¼
100 do.	14¼
500 do.	14⅜
200 do.	14⅛
100 do.......s30.	13⅞
200 do.......s3	14⅛
100 do.......c.	14⅛
100 do.	14⅜
100 do.......s30.	14
300 do.	14⅛
200 do.	14⅛
500 North-western	43½
500 do.......s3.	43⅜
300 do.	43⅜
500 do.	43¾
900 do.	43⅞
400 do.	44
200 do.......c.	44
300 do.......c.	44⅛
500 do.	44¼
500 do.	44⅛
100 do.	44⅜
500 do.	44⅜
200 do.	44⅜
1800 do.	44¼
400 do.......s3.	44
100 do.	43⅞
300 do.	44
400 do.	44⅛
600 do.	44
1100 do.	43⅞
200 do.......b3.	44
50 do.	43⅝
200 Lake Shore	73⅞
800 do.	74
300 do.......s3.	74
100 do.	73⅞
100 do.	73¾
100 Rock Island.......s3.	104
100 do.	104⅛
100 do.......c.	104¼
200 do.	104⅛
300 do.	104⅜
25 do.	[illegible]
100 Ohio & Miss.	27
100 do.......s15.	27
400 do.	27⅛
200 do.......b3.	27¼
100 do.	27¼
100 do.	27⅛
500 St. Paul.......b3.	34¾
100 do.	34⅞
300 do.	35⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.......s3.	22⅞
300 do.	22⅞
100 do.	23
100 do.......s3.	23
100 do.......s3	23⅛
200 do.	23⅛
100 do.	23¼
200 do.......s3.	23¼
100 do.......c.	23

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1862	116½
5,000 do.	12.116⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865	12.119⅝
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67	119¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1867	119
500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1868	12.119⅝
$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coupon	12.114⅛
3,000 do.	c.114
10,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Reg.	12.114¾
10,000 U. S. 5s 1881, Coupon	12.114¾
1,000 do.	114⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	107¼
20,000 L. S. 2d, C. C.	92¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st	86
2,000 O. & M. C. 8 S.F.	98½
4,000 do.......b. c.	99
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d	81
5,000 C. P. Gold bds.	97⅛
7,000 Union Pac. 1st	96¾
60,000 do.......b. c.	96⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	100
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	88
25,000 do.	88⅞
25,000 do.	88¼
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st.......b. c.	97
5,000 P.R. of Mo. 1st	90
11,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	109½
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st	60
5,000 do.	59
4,000 do.	59½
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Con.......b. c.	105⅛
6,000 N. J. C. C.b. c.	107¼
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Division	62
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d	55
4,000 C.&N.W.C.b. c.	89
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.	113¼
1,000 C.,C.,C.& I. 1st	107¼
25 Grocers' Bank	101
10 St. Nicholas B'k	111½
25 Metropol. B'k b. c.	130½
40 Merch. B'k.......b. c.	120½
16 Bank of N. Y.	130
25 Del. & H. Canal	113⅞
20 do.......b. c.	113⅞
80 do.......b3.	114
7 At. & P. Tel.b. c.	22
50 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	102¼
200 do.	102
100 Erie Rail.b. c.b3.	27¼
200 do.......b3.	27⅛
100 Mich. Cent.b. c.	78¼
100 do.	78¾
1000 West. Un.b. c.b3.	75½
400 do.......s3.	75¼
200 do.	75⅛
3200 do.	75¼
200 do.......s4.	75¼
500 do.......b3.	75½
500 do.	75⅝
600 do.......s3.	75¼
200 do.......b3.	75¼
800 Pacific Mail.b. c.	38⅜
500 do.	38⅜
200 do.......c.	38⅜
300 do.	38¼
200 do.......s3.	38¼
500 do.	38⅝
200 do.	38½
100 do.......s3.	38⅛
300 do.	38⅜
600 do.......c.	38⅜
120 Adams Ex.......b3.	102¾
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	73¾
600 do.......s3.	73⅝
8 do.	73½
500 do.	73¾
900 do.......b3.	73⅞
200 do.	73⅝
200 do.	73½
300 Un. Pacific.b. c.	45
200 do.......c.	45
4400 do.	45⅛
2300 do.	45
300 do.......s3.	45
800 do.......b3.	45⅛
2300 do.	45
1000 do.	45⅛
25 do.......opg.	45⅛
2500 do.......b3.	45¼
1600 do.	45⅛
500 do.	45⅜
50 C. & P. G'd.b. c.	91¼
200 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	44
100 do.	43⅞
100 do.......s10.	43¾
600 do.	44
200 do.	43⅞
300 do.......s3.	43¾
200 do.......b3.	43⅞
300 do.	44
600 do.	44⅛
600 do.	44¼
200 do.	44⅛
700 do.......b3.	44
400 do.	43⅞
100 do.......s3.	44
100 Panama.......b. c.	113
150 Illinois Central	106½
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	56
100 do.	56¼
100 do.......b3.	56½
100 do.	56½
200 do.	56¼
100 N. J. Cent.......b.c.	110¼
100 Chicago & Alton	101½
8 do.	102
100 do.......b. c.	101⅛
100 do.	101⅜
80 Chic. & A. Pf.b. c.	106
100 C., C., C. & Ind.	64
100 Chic. & R. I.b. c.	104⅛
200 do.	104⅜
100 do.......b3.	104⅛
100 do.	104⅜
200 do.	104⅝
300 do.	104¾
2700 do.	104
600 do.......s3.	105
900 do.	105⅛
1000 do.	105
600 do.	104⅞
1400 do.	104¾
100 do.	104⅝
1000 do.	104⅞
1600 do.	104⅝
700 do.	104⅜
100 do.......b3.	104⅜
100 do.......b30.	104½
6 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	45½
30 Del. L. & W.b. c.	111⅛
20 D. & Sioux C.b. c.	55
100 C., M. & St.P.b. c.	35⅛
500 do.	35⅛
300 do.	35¼
100 do.	35⅛
200 do.	35⅛
1100 do.	35¼
100 do.	35⅜
300 do.......c.	35⅜
100 do.	35½
200 do.	35⅜
300 do.	35⅜
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	54½
100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c.	23¼
300 do.	23¼
100 do.......s3.	23⅛
200 do.......b3.	24
100 do.......b3.	24¼
450 do.	23⅞
100 do.	23⅜
100 do.	23½
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	13½
50 do.	13¾
100 do.	13⅝
20 Morris & Es.b. c.	98¾
200 C., C. & I. C.b. c.	6
200 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	14¾
100 do.......s30.	14
300 do.	14¾
400 do.	14⅞
600 do.......b3.	15
200 do.	15
400 do.......s30.	14
100 do.	14⅞
1900 do.......s30.	14¼
150 do.	15⅛
1100 do.	15
300 do.	14⅞
45 do.	14⅝
100 do.......b3.	15
100 do.......s30.	14⅛
800 do.	15
500 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	27⅜
200 do.	27¼
00 do.	27⅛
100 do.......s3.	27⅛
100 do.	27¼
100 do.......c.	27⅜
100 do.	27⅜
200 do.......b3.	27⅛
1100 do.	27½
100 do.......s3.	27⅜
200 do.......s3.	27½
100 do.	27⅜
100 do.	27⅜
400 do.	27⅜
200 do.......c.	27⅝
800 do.	27⅜
300 do.	27⅝
1200 do.	[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 Ga. 7s, new	94½
25,000 U. Pacific 1st	96⅛
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.	89
5,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st	59
100 Western Union	75½
700 do.	75⅝
1300 do.	75⅝
200 do.......b3.	75⅝
100 Pac. Mail.......s3.	38⅝
100 do.......b3.	38⅝
100 Michigan Central	78⅜
100 Union Pacific.b3.	45⅜
100 do.......s3.	45⅛
100 do.	45⅜
1200 do.	45⅜
3900 do.	45½
100 do.	45⅜
1400 do.......b3.	45⅜
500 do.......s3.	45⅛
600 do.......s3.	45⅜
400 do.	45⅜
200 do.......s3.	45⅛
500 do.......b3.	45⅜
1100 do.	45⅝
1000 Lake Shore	73⅞
400 Ohio & Miss.......s3.	27⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.	23⅜
100 C., C. & I. C.	5⅞
200 do.	6
100 North-western	44⅛
700 do.	44¼
100 do.	44⅜
300 do.	44¼
900 do.	44⅜
200 do.......b3.	44⅛
200 do.......s10.	44⅛
400 do.......s3.	44⅛
400 do.	44¼
600 do.	44⅛
500 Rock Island.......b3.	104⅝
800 do.	104⅛
300 do.......b3.	104⅝
500 do.	104⅝
100 St. Paul.......b3.	35⅞
100 do.	35¾
400 do.	35¾
600 do.	35⅝
70 Pacific R. of Mo.	45¾
200 Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	13⅜
100 St. Paul Pref.	55
100 do.	55¼
100 do.	55½
100 Tol. & Wab.......b3.	15¼
300 do.	15⅛
100 do.	15⅛
700 do.......b3.	15¼
300 do.	15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, C., 1881......114⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. Long bds.	97¼
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st Con.......b. c.	105
8,000 Mich.C.7s.b. c.	103
3,000 C. P. g bds.	97¼
6,000 C.P.1st, S.J.B.	85½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	96¾
10,000 do.	96½
1,000 do.......b. c.	96⅝
18,000 Un. Pac. S'g F.	89¼
10,000 do.	89½
10,000 do.	89⅝
5000 C. & N. W. C.	89¼
1000 do.	89½
1000 H. & St. J. 8s, C.	82⅛
5000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	80
1000 Del.&H.C.b. c.b3.	114
1000 Spring M. C.b. c.	64
1500 Wes. U. T.......b. c.	75⅝
600 do.......s3.	75¾
1000 do.	75¾
400 do.......b3.	75⅞
1000 do.	75⅞
1500 do.	75⅞
2500 do.......s3.	75¾
30 Am. Express	63½
100 U. S. Ex.......c. b. c.b3.	61
10 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.	102¼
200 Pac. Mail.......b. c.	38⅝
2300 do.	38¾
400 do.	38⅞
1001 do.	39
200 do.	38⅞
1000 do.......b3.	39
500 do.	39⅛
1400 do.	39¼
100 do.......c.	39¼
1100 do.	39⅛
1900 do.	39⅜
3200 do.	39⅜
300 do.......s3.	39½
1400 do.	39¼
100 do.	39¾
100 do.	39⅝
100 do.	39⅜
600 do.	39⅜
700 do.	39½
500 do.	39⅝
100 Erie Railway.b. c.	27⅝
600 do.	27½
200 C. & R. I.......b. c.	104⅝
300 do.	104⅜
500 C., M. & St. P.b. c.	35⅝
300 do.	35½
300 do.	35⅝
500 do.	35⅝
400 do.......b3.	35¾
300 do.	35⅞
200 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	73⅞
200 do.......b3.	74
200 do.	74
200 do.	74⅛
100 do.	73⅞
200 do.	74⅛
3600 Un. Pac.......b. c.	45⅝
200 do.......b3.	45¾
2000 do.	45⅜
200 do.......c.	45¾
400 do.......s3.	45⅝
1600 do.	45⅝
500 do.......s3.	45⅞
500 do.......b3.	46
4400 do.	46
200 do.	46⅛
1400 do.......s3.	46
10 Mich. Cen.	78
20 C. & P. Guar.	91
60 do.......b. c.	91¼
500 C. & N. W.	44
700 do.	44¼
400 do.	44⅛
100 do.	44⅜
300 do.	44⅛
100 do.	44⅜
100 do.	44⅜
100 do.	44⅜
500 do.	44⅜
200 C.&N.W.P.b. c.b3.	56⅞
300 do.	57
100 C., C. C. & I.	64
100 do.	63⅞
100 Panama.b. c. u. r.	114
100 N. J. Cen.......b. c	110¼
100 C.,M.& St. P.P.b. c.	55½
100 T., W. & W.......b. c.	15
200 do.	15⅛
800 do.	15⅛
200 do.......s3.	15
100 do.......s30.	14⅛
200 do.	15
90 D., L. & W.	111⅞
100 do.......b3.	112
100 Chic. & Alton	101⅜
100 do.	101⅝
10 C. & A. Scrip	98
100 C., B. & Q.b. c.	106⅞
200 Ohio & Miss.......b. c.	27⅝
200 do.	27⅜
100 do.......s3.	27⅜
200 do.......b3.	27⅜
100 At. & Pac. P.b. c.	13½
100 do.	14
100 do.	14⅛
100 do.	14½
100 N. J. So.......b. c.	5

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 N. C. Sp. Tax, 1st class	5
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	89⅞
10,000 do.	90
100 Del. & Hud.	114
300 Am. Dist. Tel.	32
100 N. Y. C. & H.	102¼
3600 West. Un.	75⅞
1600 do.	75⅞
300 do.......s3.	75⅞
2000 do.......b3.	76
500 do.	76
600 do.	75⅞
400 Erie Railway.b3.	27⅜
200 do.	27⅛
100 St. Paul	35⅝
500 H. & St. Jo.	23½
500 Union Pac.......s3.	46⅛
1100 do.	46⅜
500 do.	46⅜
1700 do.	46⅝
2300 do.	46⅝
2000 do.	46⅜
100 do.......s3.	46⅜
100 do.	46⅝
1000 do.	46½
10 do.	46⅝
200 do.......b3.	46⅝
2000 do.	46¾
100 do.	46⅞
100 do.	46⅞
300 do.	46⅞
500 Pacific Mail	39⅛
500 do.	39⅛
200 do.	39¼
1000 do.	39⅝
200 do.......b3.	39⅝
100 do.......s3.	39½
200 do.	39½
900 do.	39⅝
200 do.......c.	39⅝
200 Ohio & Miss.	27⅝
300 do.......s3.	27⅝
500 Lake Shore	74¼
200 do.......u. r.	74¼
10 do.	74¼
200 do.	74¼
600 do.	74⅜
100 do.	74⅝
8 do.	74½
2100 do.	74⅜
900 North-western	44⅞
100 do.	44⅞
100 do.	44¾
100 do.......b3.	47⅞
1500 do.	46⅞
100 do.......b3.	47
1500 do.	47
100 do.	46⅞
200 North-west. P.	58
10 do.	57⅝
100 Rock Island.......u. r.	104⅝
300 do.	104⅜
100 do.......b3.	104⅝
600 do.	104⅝
200 do.	104¾
1400 do.	104⅞
100 Tol. & Wab.......b3.	15⅛
200 do.	15
400 do.	15⅛
100 C., B. & Q.	106½
20 D. & S. City	55
300 Pac. R. of Mo.	46
100 do.	46⅜
300 do.	47

MONDAY, March 8—P. M.

The chief topic of conversation in financial circles to-day was the Washington dispatch in THE TIMES of this morning that the Secretary of the Treasury would this week issue a call for $30,000,000 5-20 bonds on account of the Sinking Fund, under the act of March 3, 1875, and that the bonds would be paid, with accrued interest, on presentation at any time after the call. Secretary Bristow, ever since his accession to the Treasury, has maintained that there was a deficiency in the Sinking Fund, and it was at his suggestion that Congress passed the act which the Secretary now proposes to carry into effect. This important piece of information had a marked influence upon financial matters, weakening the gold speculation, and strengthening the market for securities generally. Independent of the effect upon prices, the dispatch caused a more cheerful feeling in all quarters, and has undoubtedly done much to stimulate the improving tendency of affairs, both in and out of Wall street. There is a very important consideration connected with this proposed call of bonds, of which the public generally are probably not cognizant. It was stated semi-officially at the close of the day, upon the authority of some prominent bankers, that the whole $30,000,000 to be called would be in registered bonds. Assuming this to be true, the proposed call will be unusually significant. The registered bonds are held almost exclusively in this country, and the calling in of $30,000,000 of these bonds will release just so much money now locked up in the Treasury, and put it into circulation for re-investment. This would be a bold stroke of policy on the part of the Secretary, as the gold paid out would not go to Europe, as it would if coupon bonds were called, but remain in the hands of our own people, and drift into the banks to swell their reserves. The immediate effect in the Gold Room of the intelligence regarding the Secretary's intentions was to demoralize the clique who have been endeavoring to unsettle business by trying to make both gold and currency stringent for daily use. They succeeded slightly, so far as gold was concerned, but failed utterly as to currency. Later in the day the clique, through their allies, started rumors that currency was to be withdrawn to-morrow; but no confidence was placed in their ability to make money stringent, the available supply at the present time being so large.

The buoyancy and excitement which characterized the dealings on the Stock Exchange during the closing days of last week were repeated to-day, and a still further marked improvement in prices was established. The volume of business was very large, and the tone of speculation reflected the more cheerful feeling pervading financial circles in regard to the business prospects of the country. The market had an upward tendency throughout the day, and the only reaction (which was confined to a few shares) took place shortly before the second call. The improvement ranged from 1 to 2⅜ ₩ cent. in the active stocks, the opening quotations having been generally the lowest, and the closing the highest prices. The greatest strength and principal activity was in Union Pacific, which advanced from 44⅝ to 47, and closed at 46⅞, the business of the day footing up 72,600 shares. Western Union followed next in point of activity, 35,000 shares having changed hands at 75¼@76, the opening and closing quotations respectively. Pacific Mail advanced 1½ ₩ cent., reaching 39¾. The North-west shares advanced from 43½ to 44⅞ for the common, and from 56 to 58 for the preferred. Rock Island started at 104, and reached 105⅛ after the First Board. From this point it reacted to 104⅜, but recovered to 104⅞ at the close. Lake Shore declined from 74 to 73½, but soon recovered, and closed strong at 74⅜. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 27 to 27¾, St. Paul from 34¾ to 35⅞, preferred from 54¾ to 56; Wabash from 14¼ to 15¼, and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 22¾ to 24¼, with, however, a reaction to 23½ at the close. The other changes were slight. Investment shares were strong and in demand, with higher prices all round. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 112, New-Jersey Central at 110¼, Illinois Central at 106½, Michigan Central at 78⅜, and Panama at 114.

The money market worked smoothly to-day, and rates were stereotyped at 3@4 ₩ cent., borrowers on call having experienced no difficulty in supplying their requirements at these quotations. Commercial paper sold at 4@6 ₩ cent. for prime grades. The demand for discounts at bank is increasing, and this reflects the improving tone in trade circles.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £150,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance for shipment to this side. Money at the Stock Exchange for Government securities is quoted at 2½ ₩ cent. The London market for securities was without special change, closing as follows: Consols for money, 93@93⅛; do. for the account, 93⅛@93¼; 1865s, old, 107¾@107⅞; 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 103@103⅛; Erie, 24⅝@24⅞. The sterling exchange market was firmer, and rates were advanced, notwithstanding the dearness of cash gold. The nominal asking quotations are now $4 81½ and $4 85½ with actual business, which is limited at slight concessions. Gold was steady and uniform, ranging from 114¾ to 115, with opening transactions at 114⅞, and closing at 115. The volume of business was small and the market presented no feature, if we except the advance in the rates for the use of cash gold. At the opening, borrowers were supplied from flat to 3 ₩ cent. per annum; but before the close of Clearing-house hours as high as 3-64 per diem was paid for the use of cash gold. Further withdrawals during the afternoon made gold dearer, and some loans were made as high as ⅛@3-16, ex-Clearing-house, but at the close the rate dropped to 1-32.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, particularly in the afternoon. Railroad bonds presented no important change beyond a further marked improvement in the Union Pacific securities which were active throughout the day. Sinking Funds advanced from 87½ to 90, and closed at the highest point, the transactions having been large in amount. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 96⅜@96¾, and Land Grants at 100@100⅛. Chicago and North-western Firsts were firm at 97, do. Consolidated, plain, advanced from 89 to 89½, and the Gold bonds were bid for at 82½, with no offerings under 83. The firmness and advance in the North-west Securities is attributable to the improved condition of the company's affairs, and to the fact that the operating expenses have, within the past eight months, been reduced more than $1,100,000, as compared with the same months of the preceding year, and this, coupled with the increase in earnings which will result from the recent modification of the Potter law, inspires confidence in the securities. C., C., and I. C. Firsts declined from 60 to 59, and immediately rallied to 59½. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$530,907 48
Gold payments	97,401 07
Gold balance	40,996,073 03
Currency receipts	648,858 21
Currency payments	966,672 25
Currency balance	48,625,766 91
Customs	461,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 8.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States new 5s, coup., 1881	114¾	114⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¼	116⅜
United States 6-20s, coup., 1867	119⅜	119⅜
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 80@$4 80½	$4 80½@$4 81
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅞	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	104⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅛	39⅜
St. Paul Common	34⅞	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	54⅜	[illegible]
Western Union	75¼	76
Union Pacific	44¼	46⅞
Lake Shore	74	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	14⅛	15⅛
North-western Common	43⅜	44⅞
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	57⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¼	111⅞
New-Jersey Central	110	110⅜
Panama	113	113
Erie	27¼	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	27⅝
C., C. and Indian Central	5⅞	5⅝
Harlem	120	120

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	350
Erie	27⅝	27⅛	1,950
Lake Shore	74⅜	73½	10,300
Wabash	15¼	14¼	14,400
North-western	44⅞	43½	24,900
North-western Preferred	58	56	1,500
Rock Island	105⅛	104	16,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	34¾	9,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	56	54¾	1,000
Del., Lack. & Western	112	111½	200
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110¼	100
Michigan Central	78⅜	78⅛	300
Illinois Central	106½	106½	150
Union Pacific	47	44⅝	72,600
C., C. & I. C.	6	5⅞	500
Hannibal & St. Jo	24¼	22¾	3,000
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27	8,900
Missouri Pacific	47	46	700
Panama	114	113	200
Western Union	76	75¼	35,400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14½	13½	900
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¼	29,500
Adams Express	103	102¾	120
United States Express	61	61	100
Chicago & Alton	101¾	101⅛	200
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅞	106½	200
Total sales			234,450

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118⅛	118⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118¼	118⅝
6s, 1881, r.	118⅞	119⅛	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅞	119⅛
6s, 1881, c.	119⅜	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, r.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	116⅜	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117¼	10-40s, r.	113½	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅜	117½	10-40s, c.	114	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¼	118⅜	5s, 1881, r.	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, c.	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $190,000 for interest, and $19,000 for bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$40,919,000
Gold balances	1,740,799
Currency balances	2,077,183

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$97,556,544
Currency balances	4,775,779
Gold exchanges	7,819,235
Gold balances	1,221,137

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

California 7s	113
Connecticut 6s	105
Georgia 6s	85
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	93
Georgia 7s, ind.	89
Georgia 7s, G. bds.	92
Illinois c. 6s, '77	101
Illinois c. 6s, '79	101
Illinois 6s, W. L.	101
Kentucky 6s	101
Louisiana 6s	30
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	30
La. 6s, n. F. D.	29
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	28
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	28
Mich. 6s, '78-79	103
Mich. 6s, '83	103
Mich. 7s, '00	105
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99
Funding bds., '94-95	93½
Long bs., '81 to '91 in.	96½
Asylum or U., '92	95½
Han. & St. J., due '75	100
Han. & St. J., due '76	99½
Han. & St. J., due '86	95½
Han. & St. J., due '87	95½
N. Y. reg. B. L.	107
N. Y. coup. B. L.	107
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '91	114
N. Y. 5s, Gold L'n, '75	110
N. Y. 5s, Gold L'n, '76	110
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Jan. & July	37
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oct.	37
N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 1	3½
N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 2	3½
N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 3	3½
Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Rhode Island 6s	105
South Carolina 6s	30
So. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	30
So. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	30
S. C. Fund. Act, 1866	30
S. C. Land C., '89, J. & J.	30
S. C. L'd C., '89, A. & O.	30
S. C. 7s of 1868	30
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7½
Tennessee 6s old	64
Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cou.	47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64
Tenn. 6s, n., ex-cou.	47⅛
Tenn. 6s, n., new ser.	47
Texas 10s of 1876	91½
Virginia 6s, old	33
Va. 6s, new bds., '66	33
Va. 6s, new bds., '67	33
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	56¾
Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	53½
Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.	36
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	107½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	22
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	45
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	41
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	99
St L., Jack. & Chic. 1st	100¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	112
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	103¼
Chic., Rock. I. & Pac.	107
Cent. R. of N.J. 1st n.	109
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st Con.	104½
Cent. R. of N. J. 2d	101
C. R. of N.J. C. Conv.	107⅞
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	102
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	71
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	80½
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	70
Mil. & St. Paul. 2d	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	88¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96½
Chi. & N. W. C. G. Bds.	81¼
Galena & Chi. Ex.	105
Galena & Chi. 2d	102¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	106⅞
Del., L. & W. 1st	103
Del., L. & W. 2d	108
Del., L. & W. 7s, Cv.	110½
Morris & Essex 1st	110
Morris & E. Conspo.	98¼
Morris & E. 7s of '71	105
Erie 1st Extended	106
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	100
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	99⅛
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	93½
Long Dock Bonds	103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 1877	86
B., N. Y. & E. Large b.	86
H. & St. J. Land Grts.	106
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	81½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct, 1875	102
Ind., B. & West. 1st	30
M. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d	102
M. S. N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	106½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103
C. P. & A. o. bds.	102
C. P. & A. n. bds.	102
Buff. & E. n. bds.	102
Buff. & S. L. 7's	102
Lake Shore Div. bds.	100⅞
Lake Shore C. C. 1st	100¾
Lake Shore C. R. 1st	102
Lake Shore C. 2d	92⅜
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	102¼
M. Cen. 1st 8's '82 S. F.	112
N. Y. & N. H. 6's	102⅛
N. Y. C. 6's '83	99
N. Y. C. 6's '87	99¼
N. Y. C. 6's R. E.	95
N. Y. C. 6's S.	95
N. Y. C. 7's '76	100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113
H. R. 7's 3d '75	102
Harlem 1st 7's C.	105
North Missouri 1st	86
O. & M. Cons. Sk. F'd	93½
O. & M. Cons.	98
O. & M. 2d Cons.	81
Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds	97⅛
Cen. P. San Joa. B'h	85¼
Cen. Pac. St. Aid Bs.	104
West. Pacific Bonds	87¾
Un. Pacific 1st	96½
Un. Pac. L'd, G't 7s	100
Un. Pacific Sk. Fd.	89¾
Pacific of Mo. 1st	89¾
Pac. 7s, Guar. by Mo.	101
P. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	109½
P. Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	102¼
Cl. & P. Cons. Sk. Fd.	104½
St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st	104
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	60
Tol., & W. 1st, St. L. D.	61
Tol. & Wab. 2d	54
Tol. & W., Cons. Conv.	33½
Gt. Western 1st, '88	79
Gt. Western 2d, '93	54½
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	50

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155
American Exchange	117½
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	135
Chatham	127
Chemical	1600
City	300
Citizens'	125
Commerce	118½
Corn Exchange	125
First National	200
Fourth National	98½
Gallatin National	132
German American	86
Gold Exchange	113
Greenwich	210
Grocers'	100
Hanover	98
Irving	127
Manhattan	147
Marine	130
Market	121
Mechanics'	140
Merchants'	119
Merchants Exch'g	101
Nassau	105
New-York	128
New-York County	215
Oriental	172
Pacific	165
Peoples'	140
Republic	100
State of New-York	112

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 8.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅜	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅜	63¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	34⅞	35
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	100⅜	....

The Trustees of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, No. 59 Pine street, announce that the coupons due Oct. 1, 1874, and April 1, 1875, upon the mortgage bonds issued Aug. 8, 1864, will be paid by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul, Minn.

THE DOCTOR'S RACE FOR HIS HAT.

A Bridgeport physician while driving out upon an errand of mercy last Sabbath was so unfortunate as to have his hat blown from his head. As soon as possible he reined in his horse, and on going back to look for the lost article, found that a dog had been ahead of him, and was beating a fast retreat with his prize. The doctor, being unable to cope with the animal on foot, returned to his buggy and chased the dog a distance of several blocks. Then the latter turned in at a gate and the doctor again leaped bareheaded to the ground, but had to run through several yards and scale half a dozen back fences before he recovered his cap. The dog had arrived home and appeared very much delighted with the race. The doctor also was delighted to recover his head gear, for it was of seal-skin and quite valuable.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme. Ristori.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—John Le Clair, and F. F. Levantine.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Singin' Skewl.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

A letter from Washington to the Springfield *Republican*, signed by "S. B.," dwells much upon the "third-term" question. We had rather hoped that this was among the dead topics of last year. "S. B." is a practical man, and we doubt whether he really believes that the Republican Convention of next year will nominate Gen. GRANT for a third term. We never see that curious paper at Washington which has done so much injury to the Administration, but we can readily believe that it supports the third-term idea, or any other crazy project. But certainly it is not being advocated anywhere else, and there are so many grave questions before us to decide, that it seems a waste of time to fight against windmills. Republicans everywhere should begin to unite—it is not a day too soon. The Democrats have made no headway since last Fall, but, on the contrary, popular feeling toward the Republican Party has evidently changed for the better. With sound, sensible conservative candidates everywhere, we shall, in all probability, astonish our adversaries next Fall. The ground should be prepared in Ohio even at this early day. It is much to be desired that the third-term spectre could be caged for good and all, especially since we find men like "S. B." still keeping a suspicious eye upon it.

In New-York State the Republican Party is certainly gaining ground. Various local elections for minor officials help to prove that, but it can also be felt in the air. It is pretty clear that the people are not yet disposed to throw aside the party which has steadfastly maintained the public credit, and which will always be memorable in history for having preserved the Union. No party ever yet died which had so much good stuff in it as ours has to-day. We need, however, to plan every contest with the utmost care, and to go before the country with a good cause and our best men. Democratic dissensions in this State are calculated to disgust the public, and before the year is over this feeling is pretty certain to be increased. The prospects before us are encouraging, and if we can only get the party thoroughly united, we undertake to say that we shall have the people with us next year, and elect our candidate for President. The financial policy of the present Secretary of the Treasury is doing us a great deal of good in a quiet way.

Our latest snow-storm—would it were the last!—has covered a considerable extent of country. As far in the South-west as the western part of Tennessee, the snow-fall was heavy; and the line of the storm seems to have stretched thence to the North Atlantic seaboard. In the interior of New-York and Pennsylvania, the drifts were uncommonly deep, to the great discomfort of railway travelers. The sudden thaw which followed yesterday is likely to cause a freshet, and danger from this change in affairs is generally apprehended. At Port Jervis, where the people have been living in terror for some weeks, the ice gorge has not yet moved, and the situation is still very trying to the citizens, whose expectations rise and fall with the thermometer. The ground is too deeply frozen to absorb moisture; the snow to be melted is dense, and floods everywhere must be expected. To the eastward, the storm seems to have been disastrous, and wrecks are reported along the New-England coast. A striking fact is reported from St. John, Newfoundland, where the immense depth of snow makes it impossible to bury the dead in the earth. It is evident that the long chapter of ills and casualties of this severe Winter is not yet filled.

Capt. THORNE is determined not to be beaten by the weather if he can help it. Yesterday Broadway was swept up again—for about the hundredth time within a few weeks. According to the programme of last week another snow-storm is due to-day, and it will be something in our favor if the intervals between these unpleasant visits become a little longer. In the meantime the streets are in a condition which no Street-cleaning Bureau could manage single-handed. The private citizen must help, and there are two things which would materially reduce the discomforts of pedestrians. Everybody ought to keep the gutter in front of his house clear, and corner houses should subscribe to have the crossings swept. The expense would be but small, and there are plenty of men out of employment. The large stores up town would find that they lost nothing by keeping the crossings in a decent state. Down town, the newspaper offices might set the example. The crossing at the *World* office and Beekman street is one of the worst in the City, and although we would not willingly tax the slender resources of that establishment, still the proprietors might manage to keep the pathway to their office tolerably clean. Perhaps some one might then be tempted to take them an advertisement, or even to buy a paper. The *Herald* office is very bad, and the new *Post* building is all but inaccessible. That wooden bridge has long been in a disgraceful state, and the great gulf in front of it seems likely to remain open forever. These censors of public morals should for once practice what they preach, and show a good example to less enlightened citizens.

Yesterday in the New-Jersey State Senate a bill was introduced which, if passed, will effectually put an end to an evil regarding which there has recently been much complaint. It is intended as a supplement to an act respecting crimes, and imposes a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term of not more than one year upon any person who shall transfer his property to avoid taxes, or who shall incumber his estate for the purpose of claiming a deduction for debts. Attention has been drawn to this matter by the presentment of recent Grand Juries, in which mention was made of a number of well-known and wealthy citizens who have been detected in avoiding State taxation by converting all their taxable property into untaxable United States bonds. This they would do just before making a statement to the Assessor. We understand that cases of this sort are very numerous in all parts of the country. The second clause of the bill has special reference to a case which occurred in East Orange, N. J., a few days ago.

Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is announced as having telegraphed to BROOKS and his supporters in Little Rock that it would be well for them to submit to the Garland Government, as there is no longer any hope that action favorable to their cause would be taken in Washington. He advises them further to recognize and obey the existing State Government. For weeks past the few office-holders and negroes who support "Uncle JOE" BROOKS have been expecting favorable news from CLAYTON. His dispatch will put an end to all their hopes, and as he has great influence with the opposition, will, for a time at least, settle the Arkansas question.

In the recent debates on the constitutional laws in the French Assembly, the Republicans yielded rather more to their allies of the Right Centre than they got in return. The same policy of keeping the Conservative side of the Republic very prominently in the foreground has guided the formation of the new Cabinet. The new Ministers are Orleanists almost to a man, though M. LEON SAY, the new Minister of Finance, and Gen. DE CISSEY, the Minister of War, have undoubted claims to be considered Republicans by conviction. The common dread of the Empire, which has kept together the coalition which passed the constitutional laws, finds expression in the selection of the Duc D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER for the post of Minister of the Interior. That brilliant and influential Orleanist is as bitter a foe of Imperialism as M. GAMBETTA himself, and he will probably be less tolerant of the electioneering tricks of Bonapartist Prefects and Sub-Prefects than his predecessors have been.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD REPORT.

The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, of whom Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., is Chairman, are a peculiar board. Their main purpose is to obtain and report accurate information concerning the railroads of their State. They have no executive powers. They can hear complaints, investigate as to the facts, and report to the Legislature what the facts are and what action is in their opinion required, and here their authority stops. The constitution of the board is conservative. Its function is strictly one of precaution. Recognizing the complexity and difficulty, as well as the importance, of the railway system and its relations to the public, Massachusetts seeks not to wrest its management from the hands of those immediately and most largely interested, but to lay before the public in an official manner the best information that can be obtained, trusting to the force of public opinion to remedy actual evils without incurring greater ones. The plan is in marked contrast to that adopted in several of the Western States; it is in much closer harmony with the nature of our Government; it recognizes the rights of all parties concerned, and it has so far worked much more satisfactorily.

In their report for this year, the Commissioners devote considerable attention to a detailed statement of the results of an investigation into the actual cost of construction and operation of railroads in their State. Confining their calculations to the cost of the roads as it appears on the books, and disregarding both "stock and indebtedness, which may represent fictitious or temporary values," the Commissioners report the following summary: The average mile of single track, (the mile of double track being estimated at two miles of single track,) has cost forty-five thousand dollars; its equipment, six thousand dollars additional; making a total of fifty-one thousand dollars. The gross yearly revenue is $11,424, of which sixty-nine per cent. is consumed in operation, and thirty-one per cent. remains as profit. Of the gross revenue, forty-nine per cent. is derived from passengers, and forty-six per cent. from freight.

The report admits, however, that these statements are only approximate, and made up from widely varying returns. The source of confusion and error is the lack of uniformity in keeping the accounts, which are ordinarily made up on the principle of a manufacturing corporation, and do not at all adequately present the facts. A prosperous company will present a very large operating expense, and a company not prosperous a very large construction account, and *vice versâ*. The remedy suggested by the Commissioners is "a rigid and uniform method of keeping accounts." Out of the earnings all operating expenses should first be paid, on a system which should insure a regular, but not excessive, improvement in the condition of all properties. This done, the entire balance should be credited to net income, and from it, if sufficient, dividends should be paid to the full extent of the original contract between the companies and the public. The surplus, if any, should be applied first to the payment of debt, and after that to a reduction of rates and the relief of public burdens. Further development should be provided for by the investment of fresh capital, to be treated in the same way.

The Commissioners are very severe on the plan adopted by many corporations of capitalizing earnings. Under this plan they say, "the community not only itself pays in the capital required for the development of its railroad system, but it afterward is taxed, through necessarily heavy rates, to pay the dividends on the capital thus paid in." We presume the answer to this objection would be that, as a matter of fact, the rates on roads which have capitalized their surplus earnings are smaller than on roads that have not done so. But this is, in reality an evasion of the real question, which is, ought not the rates to be even lower than they are? The position of the Commissioners is, as will be readily seen, the one we have frequently advanced in these columns as a substantially just one, that railroad corporations are in essence the agents of the public, entitled only to a reasonable compensation for the use of their capital and the employment of their services. The vital point is, what *is* a reasonable compensation, and how is it to be ascertained and regulated? We have never held that this could be arrived at by a board of Government officials, clothed with arbitrary power to raise or lower rates at discretion. Nor have we seen our way clear to approve the previous suggestion of the Massachusetts board that the end desired could be reached by a Government railway operated in competition with other railways. The later suggestion of the board, which we have described above, seems to us more feasible, though we can see in the way of that also a number of practical difficulties. It is not impossible, however, that these might be removed, and certainly, considering the power as well as the disposition of the public with reference to railways, uniform accounts and accurate and intelligent information concerning the operation of railroads are exceedingly desirable. Nor do we see any reason why they should not be attainable.

The Commissioners take a favorable view of the result of the Granger movement, which is, perhaps, correct, as far as it goes, but which appears to us to omit the consideration of some important points, notably the effect of the movement in checking legitimate investments in American railways. They say: "The great issue involved in the struggle is already decided; the essential victory on the part of the community is secured. The sense of accountability to the public as well as to the stock-holders; the necessity of dealing equitably, under a heavy responsibility to public opinion; the recognition of the distinction which exists between a railroad corporation and a manufacturing company, all these material principles are for the future re-established. These also were the practical points at issue. With the tacit recognition of these principles, the abuses incident to the former system of railroad management will pass away, and with them the feeling of popular anger which they very naturally provoked." This is a somewhat rose-colored view of the situation. We hope it may prove a correct one.

BLACK-WASHING.

We owe not a little to Sir ARTHUR HELPS, whose death will be felt as a personal loss by every lover of good books. Without being a genius or a profound thinker, he was a writer who had the faculty of putting in an impressive way the common-sensible view of most of the important subjects that concern men's present welfare; and that, after all, is an excellence to which few geniuses or profound thinkers do attain. And we are now, probably, to owe him a word; for in calling attention, in his latest—and with sorrow we add, his *last*—book, not to a new thing, but to a thing which, although existing since the days of the Garden of Eden, has never yet been made specifically the subject of discussion, he has given it a name, and that name is "black-washing." The thing, or act, thus named is a kind of injurious or disparaging speech, which does not attain the dignity or the force of calumny, which is not intelligent, opposing criticism, nor righteous denunciation, but is the fruit of a narrow-minded, carping desire to blacken the fame, diminish the consideration, or discredit the views of the person against whom it is directed. He proposes another name for this very small, mean thing—"denigration;" and as one or the other is pretty sure to come into use, it will be interesting for the philologers to watch and see which of the two will be adopted; the word of Latin derivation or the simple English compound, which has the advantage of being the opposite of "white-washing."

There can be no doubt in any observing mind that this black-washing is common enough and mischievous enough to require the censure of a teacher of the minor morals like HELPS. He would seem to imply that it is far more injurious, on the whole, than calumny or backbiting, because they are comparatively rare, while black-washing is as common as folly. Members of mutual admiration societies go about white-washing each other; but mutual admiration societies are, from their very nature, of the narrowest possible circumference consistent with any social existence; while the fools and the ignoramuses who wish to distinguish themselves from the crowd are a multitude; and they go about black-washing the men and the things that they have not the sense and the knowledge to understand. Good praise, the right applause in the right place, comes only from a bright intelligence and a quick, warm sympathy; and on the other hand, searching, adverse criticism requires ability of the higher, and knowledge of the larger sort, and, except in peculiar cases, it carries with it a respect for the person or the thing criticised. But the most common-place and uninstructed of men can accomplish a good deal in the way of black-washing; and it is among such persons, who, without being wickedly malicious, are bilious with a general jealousy of anything and everybody just a little above them, that the black-washers of society are found. They sneer a little; they ridicule with that feeble wit in which gentle dullness delights; they wonder how so-and-so should think that the world cares anything for his opinions; and if it be a good action that is done, it comforts them to take the bloom and the perfume from it by hinting that it may have sprung from some mean or selfish motive. And this they do, not out of actual malice or hatred, but, as often as not, when the person whom they thus wash with black is one of whom they personally know nothing, and from whom they have received no personal injury. Their conduct or their speech is the result of want of imagination, want of knowledge, want of sympathy, and the presence and activity of a small jealousy of all large things. We say their conduct, as well as speech, for black-washing may be done in silence, although in the social circle it is generally accomplished by a very few derogatory words. It does not need an ADDISON to

> "Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
> And without sneering teach the rest to sneer."

We have taken not exactly Sir ARTHUR'S view of this petty vice; and upon one point, and that the one from which he starts, we must differ from him. He makes the cleverest of his personages begin the subject by saying to those present that they must all honestly admit that whatever anybody says against any other body has some effect upon their minds; and he makes this circle of very clever, highly instructed men absolutely silent when they are asked, "Can any of you honestly say that you are not affected by hostile criticism, however absurd, ignorant, or irrelevant you know that criticism to be, and however much you may despise the critic?" This seems to us a calumny upon all moral as well as intellectual manliness. It appears to rest upon an absolute ignorance of the indignation and resentment which in men of any independence of mind and soul are called up by the petty detraction of absurd and ignorant critics, as they labor at their task of black-washing that which they dislike, because its tone is a little above them, or, perhaps in anger because they have not said or done it themselves. It were ill for the world if this were not so; for it is true, on the other hand, as this author says, that there is "a vile gregariousness of thought and feeling which only the greatest personages are able to withstand;" and that "not one man in five hundred is able to endure the suspense of keeping his judgment righteously in suspense." What, then, would be the consequence if there were that quick general response to petty detraction which was before asserted? The world would be at the mercy of the black-washers. This, however, we may rest safely in the belief that it is not. Most men as they begin to rise are blackened a little by the envy of those who find that, instead of looking down or on a level at them, they are obliged to begin to look up; some men seem to provoke this kind of petty calumny more than others; but, although it attains its end in giving some pain, sooner or later it is almost sure to fail, and to leave the black-washers only with the consciousness that they have failed in doing a mean action. We could point our moral and adorn our tale by particular references, but we prefer leaving the application of our remarks to our readers.

BOSS KELLY'S TROUBLES.

Like many another potentate before him, Mr. KELLY has learned how true it is that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." By some means, never fully understood, Mr. JOHN KELLY succeeded to the position of "Boss" of Tammany, made vacant by the compulsory retirement of Mr. TWEED from that important but rather unenviable place. The troubles of Mr. KELLY began with a dispute with JOHN MORRISSEY for the premiership. In some way Mr. KELLY succeeded in getting rid of his rival, and has since reigned alone. But he speedily found that his single sovereignty was no less disagreeable than the joint rule which he had before enjoyed.

His great trouble was the insatiable rapacity of his followers for power and plunder, but especially for the latter; and the unpleasantness of his position was much increased by his apparent success, in his earlier days, in attaining the objects he had in view. The great majority of the Democrats of the State went to Utica last Fall determined to have Judge CHURCH as a candidate for Governor, but Mr. TILDEN was chosen instead, owing, it was said, to the influence of Mr. KELLY, and he was therefore credited with owning a Governor with whom he would be able to do as he pleased. In Municipal politics he was placed under equal responsibilities, for he was charged with the choice of Mr. WICKHAM for Mayor. His men having been chosen in both cases, the followers of Mr. KELLY expected to step at once into the fattest places both in the State and City. That they have not done so has led to bickerings which may result in a public benefit; for there is reason to hope that the resulting quarrels will seriously impair the power of Tammany.

It cannot be denied that Mr. KELLY has used all possible means to perpetuate and consolidate his power. When the Legislature met, he was careful to control the organization, and secured his choice for Speaker and Clerk. Not content with this success, he established his famous Saturday School, to which the leading Democrats in both State and City obediently repaired every week to receive instructions as to how they should act in the Assembly. In this way Mr. KELLY managed to pass the Costigan bill, and proclaim his rupture with and his independence of Gov. TILDEN, who was heartily opposed to that measure. But latterly Mr. KELLY has discovered, to his exceeding sorrow, that the Democratic members are beginning to consider whether it will do to break with the Governor. He has unpleasant evidence of this fact in the constantly-decreasing interest which is taken in his Saturday School. In fact, the attendance had been of late so slim, and the heed given his admonitions so slight, that Mr. KELLY avoided further mortification last week by having his committee meet on Friday instead of Saturday. This retreat, coupled with the appointment of a "Swallow-tail" for Commissioner of Public Works, he felt to be a serious disaster, and he therefore had immediate recourse to extraordinary expedients to prevent the power he loves so dearly from slipping out of his hands altogether.

His first device was to assure the "short-haired" Democracy—for our readers must understand that the New-York Democrats are now divided into the "short-haired," under Boss KELLY, and the "swallow-tailed" or "kid-gloved," under Mr. WICKHAM—KELLY'S first care, we say, was to assure his followers that FITZ JOHN PORTER was exactly the sort of man they would themselves have chosen for Commissioner of Public Works. This meeting with indifferent success, he next tried his Committee on Patronage. By this measure he declared to his followers and the public that all places in the public service shall be filled by the short-haired, without reference to their capacity or honesty. TWEED never did anything quite so impudent as this. He never formally consented that the places in any one of the departments of the City Government should be filled by the Tammany associations in the several Assembly districts, and he never would have dared to resort to this extremity. It was reserved for the Boss of "reformed" Tammany to try this new outrage on public sentiment. Now for the first time it is boldly proclaimed by Tammany that public trusts shall be the reward of unscrupulous political service. Tammany has always acted upon this principle, but has never before had the effrontery to avow it.

But it is questionable whether Mr. KELLY can be saved, even by this ignominious surrender to the short-haired. They doubt his ability to deliver the goods he has promised. They fear that he will not be able to control Mayor WICKHAM and the Commissioner of Manassas fame, just as he has been unable to control Gov. TILDEN. In consequence of these doubts and fears, he has failed thus far to expel Mr. WATERBURY from the Tammany Society, but he has succeeded in bringing to the minds of all respectable citizens a pleasant anticipation concerning that time when honest men, according to the proverb, are to get their dues. But Mr. KELLY has no delight in all this. His first duty is to provide every Tammanyite with a place who wants one. They all want one if not more, and none of them have got any. Therefore, Mr. KELLY is a failure, and the short-haired are looking out for a new "Boss." Nobody is, of course, deceived by the mournful declarations of Mr. KELLY that all is peaceful in Tammany Hall. Everybody knows better. Everybody knows that the pretense of "reforming" the governing party in this City is, to use a phrase which it will understand, "played out." The troubles of Mr. KELLY are culminating, and there must be a new "Boss." MORRISSEY is to be his successor, and under his lead Tammany will at least have the virtue of not attempting to be something which it is not.

A BATTLE IN THE SNOW.

There seems to be no immediate settlement of the contest between the householders on the lines of the cross-town railroads and the managers of the corporations. The railroad people claim the right to throw the snow from their tracks, right and left, without regard to the convenience of foot-passengers or householders. Residents along the line object to an embankment of snow being raised in front of their premises, making the sidewalk inaccessible from the street, and turning the running streams of melted snow into their cellars and basements. A test case was made up and brought before the Court of Common Pleas. The decision was to the effect that railroad corporations had superior rights in the streets; that, aside from any mere question of individual or associated interest in profit, railroads were run for the accommodation of the public, and that the greatest good of the greatest number demanded that they should have every possible facility for getting rapidly through the streets. In other words, residents on a street have no right to the thoroughfare in front of their premises that is not subordinate to the rights of railroads chartered by act of Legislature. This is probably good law; but to the average man, who has an American citizen's instinctive antipathy to corporations, it does not seem good logic or equity. Pending further legislation upon the vexed question, some of our citizens have resorted to a personal vindication of their presumptive rights. They have obeyed the law requiring them to clear their sidewalks. The railroad companies have swept the snow from their tracks. Consequently, between the two, a barricade of snow has been raised along the curbstone, and over this there is battle.

On Saturday and to-day there has been a brisk contest along the line of the Twenty-third street cars and the Christopher Street and Clinton Place road. It was impossible that the huge banks raised in the gutters should remain without causing great inconvenience to householders. No ordinary vehicle could come up to the sidewalk without performing an evolution similar to that with which the great NAPOLEON is credited in DAVID'S picture of that distinguished person's passage of the Alps. Nobody could get at the current flowing beneath and deluging cellars along the route. With a unanimity of action which suggested co-operation, certain residents organized bands of workmen, who appeared in the streets with shovels, with which they coolly leveled the snow barricades with the tracks. There was much profanity from the car-drivers and some cheers from sympathizing spectators on the sidewalk. The railroad people sent up an army of counter-shovelers, and the battle began in earnest. In almost any other country such a skirmish would have been called a riot; in Paris it would have suggested a socialist rising. Here, however, our demonstrations are nothing if not good-natured. The minions of the railroad companies shoveled with the hearty energy of men who were sure of their wages and had a decision of the Court of Common Pleas on their side. The mercenaries of the householders handled their wooden scoops with the air of men who work beneath the approval of windows full of bright eyes, and with hot coffee waiting for them in the basement. There was no bad blood. Occasionally a railroad minion got a shovelful of wet and not over-clean snow in the back of his neck, whereat he made heated reference to ST. PATRICK and let fly an unsavory epithet and a slushy scoopful at his assailant. Generally speaking, however, the railroad men preserved their equanimity and coolness; they were knee-deep in slush. Sometimes, with great dexterity, the combatants delivered their matter into each others' shovels, so that the much-tossed snow was kept continually in the air and was not still for a second. The men in the street traversed the block, shoveling as they went, only to turn back and find that they had their work all to do over again; and so they traveled from end to end, the sidewalk force putting back the snow as fast as it was thrown out. On Twenty-third street, a Generalissimo of the railroad corporation, who rode upon a cavorting horse and gave orders to his force, was jeered at from the opposing army, and was greeted with a shower of snow-balls by a juvenile contingent along the curbstone; he rode off discomfited, clinging wildly to the neck of his steed. Night and BLUCHER came. A "boss," with reinforcements, appeared on the ground at sunset, and the householders retired in good order, with a determination to begin again when the enemy were off the field.

This seems to be an unequal contest. If residents along the whole line of the road should make common cause, the railroad people would find it cheaper to cart off the snow than to play at shoveling with an unbroken array of citizens. It must be said, however, that the people who shouldered their shovels and went into the fight have the sympathy of the general public. In fact, the general public, as we all know, does not stop to inquire into nice points of law or decisions of the Court of Common Pleas. Law-abiding people though we are, we always applaud the man who takes up the cudgels against a corporation. In all contests with an incorporated company, our average citizen is like the newly-landed Irishman who was "agin the Republicans because he was always agin the Government" wherever he found it. Corporations have rights, but we are never in a hurry to concede them. In this particular case, whatever the law may say, it does seem too bad that railroad companies may with impunity obstruct the streets in a way which the householder is forbidden to imitate on the sidewalk. A tenant must clean his sidewalk; but the railroad corporation may block up the street. The tenant, under compulsion of law, clears the walk for the general convenience; the street railroad company obstructs the avenue to the inconvenience of that same great public. We say this with all deference to the eminent judicial authority who has lately pronounced in favor of a corporation and against the private petitioners for an injunction. The Legislature, we are assured, has final authority in the premises. That body should interfere in behalf of common-sense and good order. Meantime, for this season, at least, a warm sun and melting atmosphere is rapidly dissolving the cause of dispute.

A NEW BANK.

In the highest systems of banking which have hitherto been recognized, the wants and characteristics of the people have always been reflected. Deposit banking, which is one of the main features in all English-speaking nations, is comparatively unknown, and would be nearly impossible, in France. Nor is it likely that either here or in England a national bank established on the principles of the Bank of France would be tolerated by business men. But in the act which has just been passed in Germany, and under which a new Imperial German Bank will come into existence on the 1st of next January, this feature of adaptation to the popular wants is not observable. The main objects which seem to have been kept in view are, first, the centralization to a large extent of banking privileges, and next, the retention of a control of these privileges in the hands of the Chancellor of the Empire.

The capital of the bank is, in round numbers, to be thirty million dollars, distributed in forty thousand shares of $750 each, on the principle of limited liability. The Government itself will become the largest shareholder; but independent of its influence in this way, great powers are reserved to it, and the bank is hedged in with very tight restrictions. "The control of the bank," says one of the clauses of the act, "belongs to the Empire." Shareholders have the right of meeting and voting, but there does not seem to be anything left for them to meet for or to vote about. The management is in the hands of four Directors or Commissioners, virtually chosen by the Government, and always presided over by the Chancellor of the Empire. It is provided also that the Chancellor is to "direct the entire operations and administration of the bank," and that in all cases the Directors "are to obey his instructions and directions." The shareholders may appoint a committee of their own number to "advise" with the board, but that committee is not clothed with much authority, and whatever wishes it may express may be vetoed by the all-powerful dictum of the Chancellor. So that in matters of policy and government the bank will be absolutely at the mercy of the State.

Its business functions are in like manner strictly controlled by the act. It is not to be a free banking corporation in any sense. Its action is limited, and what action it is capable of can only be exercised under State authority. It must not allow more than three months' credit, and that only upon gold or silver, municipal, State, or Government stock, and bills with two good indorsements, which are to mature within that period. It may not lend more than three-fourths their value on German Government securities, nor more than half of their value on any foreign Government securities. It may lend on merchandise in Germany, but only to the extent of two-thirds of its value as appraised by the Government. In the event of the advances not being paid when due, the bank may sell its securities, either privately or otherwise, without giving notice to the borrower, and it may deduct from the proceeds capital, interest, and costs, thus taking precedence of all other creditors. It may issue $62,500,000 in notes of $25 and upward on credit only, and it may establish branches in the provinces.

Its profits are provided for. Four and a half per cent. is to be paid to the shareholders. Of the remainder, twenty per cent. is to go to a reserve fund. The balance is to be divided equally between the shareholders and the Government; and if the profits should ever exceed eight per cent., one-fourth of the excess may be given to the shareholders, the other three-fourths being seized for the imperial exchequer. One clause provides that "dividends not claimed within four years of their falling due shall be appropriated by the bank."

There are thirty-two existing banks of issue mentioned in the act. These, jointly, will only be allowed to issue $33,750,000 of untaxed paper, and they will be placed under the closest Government supervision, and prohibited from doing business outside of the immediate locality where they are situated. They are also to be restricted as to the accommodation they are to allow their customers, and to the nature of the securities to be taken by them. The admitted object of all this is to destroy these banks; and it is confidently believed by the present Chancellor that when in 1891 the Imperial Bank will have to apply for a renewal of the charter, these smaller banks will have ceased to exist. Germany will thus have but one bank, as it has but one Chancellor, and that official will have the entire financial rule of the country at his own irresponsible disposal. How far such a system will meet commercial wants or tend to that extension of trade which Germany is ambitious to secure is, as we have said, difficult to conjecture. At present it will, we believe, be generally regarded with doubt where the more free system of America and Great Britain prevails. But it is an experiment which will be watched with interest, and however novel it may seem in its severity, it is at least consistent with all the principles of unity and centralization which have guided the policy of the German Government for some years past.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of to-day is an excellent editorial on "Compulsory Education." We have a Compulsory law in New-Jersey, but in most of our towns the school accommodations are insufficient to contain all the children between the prescribed ages, should they apply for admission. There are also some unruly children who deserve punishment, and as our laws prohibit corporal punishment, they are suspended or expelled from the schools in order to cause the parents to give the punishment. But in some cases they are left by their parents to roam where they please, and go unpunished and uneducated. In small towns, where "reform-schools" and night-schools cannot well be maintained, how are such cases to be managed? There seems to have been no effort on the part of State or local authorities to enforce the law. Indeed, the law seems to be in an unfinished condition. What course would you recommend in small towns in lieu of suspension or expulsion as punishment?

Accept the thanks of one politically opposed to you for your common-sense and fearless course in regard to the Civil Rights and Force bills. I write not for publication, but for information on one matter and congratulation on the other. Yours, &c.,

R. S. BRITTAIN.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Saturday, March 6, 1875.

THE POLICE OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the Police outrage in Wall street, to which I referred in my communication of Saturday last, I may mention that to-day Police Captain Cherry, of the New Street Station, called upon me relative thereto, and stated that another witness of the assault in question had made a complaint against the officer guilty of it, at the station on the afternoon on which it occurred, and, furthermore, that the officer who clubbed the man had not brought him to the station-house, or made any report of the case, showing that he had no charge to prefer against him, which, of itself, aggravates the offense, and places him in the position of having assaulted an inoffensive citizen.

I have tried to discover the poor fellow who was so cruelly and so needlessly beaten during business hours in one of our principal and most orderly thoroughfares, but without success.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

NO. 43 WALL STREET, Monday, March 8, 1875.

A MYSTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Years ago the Metropolitan Gas Company charged thirty-five cents per 100 cubic feet. Then I burned in parlor the gas for reading, &c., and my bills amounted on an average for the Winter months to about $20 per month. Now I burn a student lamp in parlor, the price of gas is reduced to 27½ cents per 100 cubic feet, and my bills corresponding to the above months average $25. Is this a "*reductio ad gasum?*"

CONCORDIA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1875.

ORATORY IF WEST VIRGINIA.

There is hope for the country yet. The orators are not all dead, nor is oratory entirely a thing of the past. The encouragement comes from West Virginia; more particularly from a town bearing the sweet name of Sugar Grove, and situate in Brooke County. They have a literary society in Sugar Grove, and lately it elected a youth, nameless here forevermore, as its President. His "inaugural address" is published in full in the Wellsburg *News*. The first sentence runs thus:

"It is with varied feelings that I stand before you to-night in this honorable and envious position."

And another remark is to this effect:

"I stand before you as the President of one of the grandest literary societies the country can boast of, or upon which wisdom has ever shed its renovating rays."

The address concludes as follows:

"In taking my seat I do so feeling sensibly my inability to perform the duties of my office. But remember that I am your servant. If I should err in my administration, it is your duty as well as privilege to correct me. The President of these United States is nothing more nor less than the people's servant, although nothing would please his lordship better than to hold a sceptre in his hand, and to govern with despotic power. But, gentlemen, in my administration, through thick and thin, sunshine and shadow, I will stick to the Union, the Constitution, and the [illegible]."

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE RICHMOND THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE PRESENCE OF A NEGRO IN THE PARQUET—THE MANAGER PREVAILS ON HIM TO EXCHANGE HIS SEAT FOR ONE IN THE GALLERY—A WHITE MAN IN TROUBLE FOR SENDING A COLORED COURTESAN TO THE DRESS-CIRCLE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—The opening of the Richmond Theatre to-night, for the first time since the passage of the Civil Rights bill, attracted an immense crowd, both inside and out, in the anticipation that the negroes would attempt to exercise their newly-acquired rights. There was general disappointment as to any concerted action, for only one negro man entered the theatre. It is not known how he procured a ticket, but as soon as he was discovered in the parquet there was considerable excitement and vociferous cries of "Put him out," during which the negro remained perfectly quiet. This soon brought Manager Powell to the scene, who, to avoid a disturbance which seemed imminent, requested the negro to step into the lobby, where, after some talk, he prevailed upon the negro to exchange his ticket for one for the gallery, hitherto set apart for colored people, refunding him the difference in price. Shortly afterward it was discovered that an octoroon courtesan was in the dress-circle, her ticket there having been purchased by a white man. The attention of the Police being called to her, she was requested to leave the dress-circle, not on account of race or color, but because of her character. The audience during these two incidents were in a high state of excitement, but the performance closed without further interruption. The white man who bought the ticket for the woman had a personal difficulty afterward in the bar-room, on account of the part he had taken, and was roughly handled.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MARYLAND.

COLORED GRAND JURORS SUMMONED FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Among the Grand Jurors for the March term of the United States District Court for Maryland sworn in this morning were three colored men, said to be substantial and prosperous business men.

ARKANSAS.

A PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING FROM GOV. GARLAND—HE IS GRATIFIED WITH THE POLAND REPORT, AND HOPES THE PEOPLE WILL DO RIGHT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—The Governor to-day issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, March 25, as a day of thanksgiving for the many blessings which have been showered on the State during the past twelve months. Referring to the adoption of the Poland report, the Governor says:

"We have been sustained by the true conservative republican sentiment in the North, which is one of the most gratifying features connected with our struggle, and one of which we should feel proud, and we should strive by all means to prove ourselves worthy of this endorsement so emphatically given by those supposed to differ with us politically, and who were begged and importuned under all circumstances to put us down. With all we have undergone, if our cause has been the occasion of harmonizing and uniting the liberal and conservative elements in the nation that have heretofore been discordant, we are more than paid, and it should be one of our chief duties to see that they be kept together hereafter. As Governor of the State, I enjoin upon persons now to see that peace and order are preserved, all violations of law promptly looked after, and those engaged in them be arrested and brought to answer before the law."

THE LOUISIANA ARBITRATION.

THE ARTICLES SIGNED BY FORTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Representative Wheeler received this morning from New-Orleans his articles of adjustment, signed by forty-four members of the Conservative caucus, an ample number to secure the desired result. He at once telegraphed Gov. Kellogg to forward to the City of New-York the papers now in the office of the Secretary of State which were used in the contested cases before the Returning Board in November last. The Referees will meet on Thursday next at the office of Hon. William W. Phelps, in the City of New-York, and proceed with the hearing.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Last year the Department of Justice sent an agent to Mississippi to examine into the truth of the charges against Felix Brannigan, United States Attorney, and Leroy Brown, Marshal of the Southern District of that State, charged with malversation, and the increase of expenses for private advantage. The Attorney General, in a recent official communication, says the result of the examination is that a new Marshal has been appointed and that he is engaged in a further examination touching the conduct of the District Attorney which, according to present appearances, will result in a change in that office.

THE REBEL WAR POLICY.

JEFF DAVIS' RECENT LETTER IN FULL—HIS ANTICIPATION OF A PEACEABLE SEPARATION—THE SOUTHERN FEELING OF GOOD-WILL TOWARD THE NORTH, AND DESIRE TO BE LET ALONE.

Below we reproduce the complete letter of Jeff Davis, lately addressed to a citizen of Maryland, and setting forth the Confederate policy at the beginning of the war, a portion of which has already been printed in THE TIMES:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5, 1875.

William F. Perry, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d ult. has been received, and the letter, as well as the accompanying newspaper slips, have been carefully noted. You will please accept my thanks for the vindication you have made of myself and of the cause we together strive to maintain. It has been a rule with me to leave criticisms upon my public conduct to be tested by the record of my official acts, which many years of public service has made quite full, and which has the merit or demerit, as others may decide, of a thorough consistency. Adherence to this rule has been confirmed by the fact that my assailants take such opposite grounds that one set might be left to answer and be answered by the other. I cannot, however, under existing circumstances, hesitate to comply with your request for information bearing on the issue you have joined. The specific allegation, the truth of which you have denied, is that in February, 1861, at Stevenson, Ala., I said: "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities." This the writer interprets to mean a general conflagration and indiscriminate slaughter. I have no recollection of ever having made a speech at Stevenson, and have examined a file of newspapers of that day containing such matter, but could not find any reference to a speech made by me at Stevenson. At the time mentioned I was going from my home in Mississippi to Montgomery, Ala., in consequence of notice received that I had been chosen by the Congress to be President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States. At many railroad stations on the route the people assembled to manifest their good-will, and I often went out on the platform of the car to make due acknowledgments. Stevenson was one of these stations, and I may there, as at other places, have returned thanks; but neither there nor elsewhere, neither then nor at any other time, could I have used the language attributed to me, or any language that could be fairly construed to have such meaning. Though I may not claim to remember what I said on those occasions, I do know what were my thoughts and wishes, and therefore can be positive as to not having said what I never thought or contemplated. Very soon, say on the second day after my arrival at Montgomery, the inauguration took place, and the address on that occasion will show what were my hopes and purposes, surely more fully and more accurately than the speeches made at railroad stations, even if they could be supposed to have been correctly reported. A copy of that inaugural address has been obtained, and is inclosed herewith. Deprecating war on every account, and resolved if possible to avoid it, my wishes in that regard much exceeded my expectations. If, as I apprehended, the attempt should be made to coerce the seceding States, and war should ensue, I certainly did prefer the defensive-offensive policy, and in that event hoped it might be possible to have the campaigns and battle-fields in the enemy's country. When our army marched into Pennsylvania it was not to pillage, to burn, and to slaughter, but to compel the vast hosts, which, after proportionate preparation, had invaded Virginia, to countermarch for the protection of their own territory. The means employed were those best adapted to the end, the defense of our country against invasion. The conduct of our armies on every occasion, when beyond the limits of their friends, demonstrated the views of their Government, and challenges comparison with that of their adversary. For answer to the general arraignment of a purpose on my part to excite sectional hostility, initiate war, and thus destroy the union of the States, I can, in the absence of any specification, only refer you to deeds as well as public avowals of devotion to the Constitutional Union of our fathers. They, who when entering into high official stations, took the oath to support the Constitution with a mental reservation to violate a part of it; they who denounced the Constitution in bitterest terms, and prayed for a dissolution of the Union of which it was the compact; they who exhausted prose and took to verse to revile the emblematic flag of the Union, might readily "evolve from their inner consciousness" accusations against me, so appropriate to themselves. A short time before leaving the United States Senate, in obedience to the mandate of the sovereign State I represented, I was placed on a committee organized to test the possibility of devising means of pacification which would prevent the passage of ordinances to revoke the grants made to the General Government, as then threatened in many of the Southern States. What my conduct was on that committee, and what was that of the "Republican" members of it, may be seen by reference to a speech made by Mr. Douglas, a "Democratic" member of the committee, soon after the committee reported to the Senate that they were unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion. See *Congressional Globe* about January, 1861. When taking leave of the United States Senate I spoke of the possible conflict which might result from the secession of the Southern States, and though I have no copy of those remarks for reference, I am quite sure they manifest no purpose to inflict injury on the States of the North, as in my heart there was toward the people of the North no other feeling than one of good-will. One of the first acts of the Confederate Government was to send Commissioners to the United States Government to negotiate for terms of peaceable and equitable settlement of all questions belonging to the separation of the States of the Confederacy from those of the Union. If there be blame for the failure of that attempt to avoid war between the States, the fault was not ours. The purpose of the Confederate Government was truly the welfare of our people, not the injury of any other except as necessary to defense. In that spirit was the repeated declaration to be found in my messages to Congress that we only asked to be let alone. That expression might have been forgotten if it had not been for the jeering, scoffing manner in which it was presented by the journalists of those who were waging against us a war of invasion. The loss of my books and papers during and soon after the late war deprives me of the means of reference, and has compelled me in this reply to rely on memory. Much might be added by research, but I hope that this may be sufficient for your purpose; and that it will prove to you my desire to comply with your request, and that I am very truly and with best wishes for you and yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

HOW MEMBERS OF THE PARTY OF PLUNDER HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE CARELESSNESS AND INCOMPETENCY OF THE STATE TREASURER IN GEORGIA.

Col. H. P. Farrow, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Georgia, has issued an address in reference to the deficit in the Treasury of that State, which the Democrats are affecting to think so little of. He says:

To the Republicans of Georgia:

There is a sad affliction in the family of our Democratic friends, but as the newspapers will not say much about it, I will tell you something of it.

They have suddenly found out that there is a heavy defalcation in the Treasury of Georgia, and for some days past have been laboriously and faithfully considering every possible way of doing nothing about it, and of blaming no one for it. On the 9th inst. a committee was appointed to investigate the Treasurer's office, and on the 23d inst. the committee reported to both houses, showing a heavy defalcation in the office, and advising that the Treasurer be requested to resign his office.

The Treasurer defied them, and declared he would never resign. The Legislature spent all day Wednesday last trying to find out some way to do nothing, and finally when Mr. Warner, of Meriwether County, asked if the Treasurer had not done what was complained of by the Governor's direction, there was suddenly a calm upon the troubled waters, and the whole matter again "shoved endwise" into the committee-room to be whitewashed.

The committee has refused to whitewash him, and made their second report this morning, reaffirming all they had said in the first report, and giving additional and more damaging facts. Their first report charged the Treasurer with having paid dishonored paper the second time to the sum of $152,250; with having paid $68,917 53 in direct violation of the plain provisions of the law governing his office; with having claimed to have paid $509,817 59, through a bank in New-York, when he had no scratch of a pen to prove it; with claiming to have money scattered all over the State, in different banks, (which was in violation of the laws of the State, if true,) without having a scratch of a pen to show for it, and without anything in his office by which to ascertain how his account stood with any of these banks; and further state in their report: "Your committee have no reliable data before them by which to determine the actual cash in the Treasury." No way to find out what is in the Treasury! No way to find out what has been paid out of the Treasury! Their second report, this day made, reiterates all they said in their first report, and even charges the Treasurer with using $500,000 in bonds of the State, "without authority of law," when he ought to have returned them to the Treasury, and canceled them. They charge him with having $29,000 in bonds in his office, which he first told them were paid, and which he afterward told them were not paid, and it really seems he did not know whether they were paid or not. They charge him, in their second report, with saying he had certain sums of money belonging to the Treasury, in certain banks in Georgia, when in truth the sums stated by him were not correct. And they say he claimed a credit for $1,900 paid to Major C. P. McCalla's attorneys, but has nothing to show for it. (And Major McCalla denies receiving it, or authorizing any attorney to receive it.) Who were the attorneys?

All this is true concerning the Treasury of Georgia, and because there is no Republican involved in it, because there is no Republican they can make a scapegoat of, because it is Democracy pure (!) and undenied (!) they are, even in the General Assembly, trying to cover it up, and make it appear there is nothing wrong and nobody to blame! Nothing wrong and nobody to blame! There are, however, honest men in both houses, who are for dealing with the matter without regard to the fact that Jones, the Treasurer, is a Democrat. There has been nothing to show that Treasurer Jones has stolen anything himself, or has been guilty of any kind of dishonesty or corruption; but it seems that others, whose names have thus far been withheld from the public, have availed themselves of the incompetency and gross carelessness of the Treasurer to steal, and that by his incompetency and carelessness $152,000 was paid, in one lump, on bonds which had been already paid. The public are feverish to know to whom this money was paid, and whether any of his bondsmen were directly or indirectly concerned or interested in its payment. The public are entitled to know, and demand to know, whether all these illegal payments, or any portion of them, and if so, which of them, were made from the Treasury, by and with the consent and approval of the Governor, and if he is equally involved in this great loss to the people of Georgia, why he, too, is not requested to resign.

There is a great effort to cover up this thing, and it may be that it involves others besides Jones, and will therefore be covered up by adjourning without action.

Three years ago, when some of the outgoing officers of the Western and Atlantic Railroad were charged by the Democratic Legislature with having paid out money on vouchers that were not in conformity with the law, just as this Democratic Treasurer has done, only not amounting to the hundredth part of his defalcation, the General Assembly immediately passed what was known as the Hillyer bill, and under its provisions there was to be a demand made on them by a legislative committee for the money, and if it was not paid instanter they were to be indicted and sent to the Penitentiary for not paying on demand. This, too, without even the right to a hearing before the committee, and without in any way having the right to be heard before a jury of their country, or even a Chancellor in chambers, as to the justice of the demand made upon them. They were even, on application, denied a hearing, either in person or by attorney, before the legislative committee authorizing the demand, evidence of which I have in my possession in the handwriting and over the signature of the Chairman of the committee. What a contrast! How tenderly they now deal with one of their own political party. Some of them propose to furnish him an assistant under the name of a financial agent. Some propose to retire him on full pay under the Bacon bill, and let a financial agent run the office. None of them propose to re-enact the infamous Hillyer bill and apply it to them, nor ought they to do so. They are trying hard to do nothing, and I send this exposition out to my political friends over the State now to let them know what is going on, and when the decree shall have gone forth that there is no blame to be attached to a Treasurer whose incompetency and carelessness cause a loss to the people of Georgia of hundreds of thousands of dollars, simply because he is a Democrat, I will give, in another document of this kind, their mode of reasoning themselves into such a conclusion, and also some of the unwritten (or at least unpublished) history of this Democratic defalcation.

H. P. FARROW,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27, 1874.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEW-JERSEY.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 8.—A bold highway robbery was committed this afternoon about 5:30 o'clock within half a mile of the depot at Woodbury on a Miss Griscom. The young lady was returning from Philadelphia, and when within a short distance of home was attacked by three roughs, who tied her to a tree and robbed her of nearly all the valuables she had with her. The lady made good her escape by cutting the rope with her knife. Three tramps who applied for lodgings at the jail here to-night have been recognized as parties seen in the vicinity of the robbery, and have been held to await identification by the young lady.

A STEAMER SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—The steamer City of Vicksburg, of the Memphis Packet Company, which left here Saturday evening for Vicksburg, with from six to seven hundred tons of freight, struck a log at Sheep Island, last night, and sunk in nine feet of water. The cargo in the hold is damaged. Wreckers have gone to her assistance, and the boat will be speedily raised. She is valued at $70,000, and there is no insurance.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

INDICATIONS THAT THE PAPAL OPPOSITION TO CIVIL LAW IS FOR POLITICAL EFFECT—NO RESISTANCE OFFERED TO THE AUSTRIAN LAW.

LONDON, March 8.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin states that the Pope has permitted the Austrian Bishops to comply with the law requiring them to notify the authorities of the names of priests appointed to livings. This is considered in Berlin as evidence that the Pope is actuated by political motives, as the resistance which he encourages of the Prussian Bishops to a similar law is the principal cause of the present troubles with the Roman Church.

AN EXPELLED GERMAN ARCHBISHOP TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

LONDON, March 9.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* asserts that Archbishop Ledochowski, who was expelled from the See of Posen by the Prussian Government, is to be created a Cardinal at the approaching Papal Consistory.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

EXPERIMENTAL CONCENTRATION OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER—COUNTER-MOVEMENT THREATENED BY GERMANS.

BERLIN, March 8.—The *Tageblatt* says: The Government having been informed that France intended to order an experimental concentration of troops on her eastern frontier early in the Spring intimated to President McMahon that it would direct the mobilization of two army corps on the Rhine, if France persisted in carrying out the intention.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET—LIST OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

PARIS, March 8.—It is reported that the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, and the Cabinet will be composed as follows:

M. Buffet, Vice President of the Council.
M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Minister of the Interior.
Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance.
M. Wallon, Minister of Instruction.
Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War.
Admiral de Montaignac, Minister of the Marine.

THE PROHIBITION AGAINST A RADICAL NEWSPAPER RESCINDED.

PARIS, March 8.—The order forbidding the sale of the *Nineteenth Century* (newspaper) has been rescinded.

SPAIN.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR FIGUERAS—THE CARLISTS BOMBARDING ORIA.

PARIS, March 8.—Advices from Figueras, on the Spanish frontier, report that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Alfonsists near that fortress, which lasted six hours. The Alfonsists lost three hundred killed and wounded. The Carlists are bombarding the town of Oria.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

MADRID, March 8.—The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.

CARLISTS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTANDER IN GREAT FORCE.

HENDAYE, March 8.—The Carlists have entered the Province of Santander in strong force. Reinforcements have been forwarded from Bilbao to the troops in the province, and the Government has embargoed steamers for transport service.

ITALY.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BARILI.

ROME, March 8.—Cardinal Lorenzo Barili, born at Ancona in 1801, is dead.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

THE CONVENTION FOR SETTLEMENT SIGNED.

MADRID, March 8.—The convention between Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE WRECK OF THE GOTHENBURG IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN DROWNED.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch received to-day says that many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steam-ship Gothenburg in Bass' Strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

The total number of the saved, as far as known, is twenty-two.

A BRIG ASHORE AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The brig Rietta, from Baltimore Feb. 8, for this port, is ashore off here.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE EASTWARD PASSAGE.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The bark Queen of Commerce, which arrived to-day from Pensacola, had heavy weather on the passage; lost bulwarks, and had one of her boats stove.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 9—5:30 A. M.—Col. Herbert Sandford has been appointed official delegate of the British Commission to the United States Centennial Exhibition. This appointment is made in accordance with the request of the United States that a British representative be stationed at Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

CLAUDE LOUIS MATHIEU.

The announcement of the death of this distinguished French astronomer was made at an early hour yesterday morning, in a dispatch from Paris. He was born at Mons, in November, 1783, received his early education from the Abbé Sigorge, went to Paris and studied under Lacroix and Delambre. After two years in the Polytechnique School, and some time at the School of the Ponts et Chaussées, he was appointed Secretary to the Bureau des Longitudes, and accompanied M. Biot to the Mediterranean coasts to carry on experiments relating to the pendulum. On his return he was made Astronomer to the Observatory, and later, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the College of France. In 1809 and 1812 he won the astronomical prize founded by Lalande, and in 1817 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, as successor to M. Meissier. Up to 1863 he held the appointment of Examiner at the Polytechnique School, when he resigned. He was appointed a member of the Bureau des Longitudes in 1862. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1829, made an officer in 1855, and commander Aug. 14, 1863. In 1834 he entered politics, and was chosen a Deputy by the College of Mâcon, sitting in the Chamber with the extreme "Left." He made some valuable reports to the Chamber respecting a decimal system of weights and measures. After the revolution of 1848 he was sent to the Constituent Assembly by the Electors of Saône-et-Loire, and, not being re-elected, he resumed more closely his scientific studies. He edited Delambre's *L'Histoire de l'Astronomie du XVIII. siècle*, to which he added an historical preface and an analytical table, and contributed to numerous scientific publications.

ARTHUR HELPS.

Arthur Helps, the well-known and popular English author, died in London Sunday. He was born about 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1838. He entered the public service as Secretary to Lord Monteagle, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was appointed Commissioner of French, Spanish, and Danish Claims. He afterward acted as private secretary to Lord Morpeth (the late Earl of Carlisle) while holding the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1859 he was made Clerk of the Privy Council. He is chiefly known to the public as the author of many popular works. Among these were *Essays Written in the Intervals of Business, The Claims of Labor, Friends in Council, Companions of My Solitude,* the *Life of Pizarro,* the *Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen.* His last were *Thoughts on Government,* in 1871, and *Social Pressure,* recently issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori will this evening act at the Lyceum in "Lucrezia Borgia." This play is, we believe, a literal version in Italian of Hugo's admirable work, and Mme. Ristori has never as yet essayed its principal rôle in this country.

THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

A company of minstrels bearing the above title last evening gave an entertainment at Robinson Hall, the gallery of which, by the way, was filled with colored spectators. The performance was divided, as usual, into two parts, several songs making up the preliminary concert programme, and a variety of "acts" occupying the remainder of the time. The singing was not particularly good, but the miscellaneous scenes and dances afforded a great deal of amusement, though the fun was rather rough. We cannot say that anything very new was done, but—many of the performers being colored—some portions of the representation were tolerably characteristic, and a relief after the conventional "business" of most troupes. The Georgia Minstrels remain at Robinson Hall throughout this week.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The entertainment offered to the public by the management of the Colosseum still draws large audiences. The principal feature continues to be the representation of "Paris by Night." The effect produced by the storm which bursts over the city without warning is not, however, very felicitous. The moon is summarily snuffed out, leaving an orifice in the canvas not unlike a stovepipe-hole in a chimney, and the prolonged peals of thunder which succeed a single flash of lightning are rarely heard by mortal ears. Among the other and fresher attractions of the place are Prof. Gilbert's trained birds. These little wizards perform some marvelous feats of legerdemain, such as selecting from a box of six hundred, cards bearing the names of flowers and individuals; the wonders of glass-blowing; the panoramic views; and the recitations of Mr. Edwin Byron—an elocutionist of some repute—complete the regular programme of the Colosseum.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Sol. Smith Russell continues to be the leading artist at the Olympic Theatre. This clever performer has rare versatility and considerable comic *vim*, and his protean entertainment is really amusing. The miscellaneous programme of this house is as liberal as can be wished.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President has nominated Godlove S. Orth, Minister to Austria; Horace Maynard, to Constantinople; William A. Purrington, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of Legation at Brazil; John A. Hiestand, Naval Officer at Philadelphia; C. Sheats, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice John A. Martin, now appointed to be Postmaster of Montgomery, Ala.; D. S. Wade, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Lemuel D. Evans, to be United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Texas; Sherman Conant, to be United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida; J. G. Hamilton, of Ohio, to be Indian Agent at the Sisseton Agency, Dakota; John Ulrich, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lacrosse, Wis.; Frederick Fleischer, to be Register, same place; William P. Bartlett, to be Register, Eau Claire, Wis.; William P. Hibber, Collector of Customs at Nantucket, Mass.; Theodore G. Boag, Appraiser of Merchandise, at Charleston, S. C.; A. J. Ransier, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of South Carolina; Howard Knowles, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of Illinois; Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service; Charles F. Swift, Collector of Customs at Barnstable, Mass.; Charles G. Manning, Collector of Customs at Albemarle, N. C.; William J. Smith, Surveyor at Memphis, Tenn.; John C. Abercomba, Surveyor at Burlington, Iowa; D. E. Laseyon, Surveyor at Dubuque, Iowa; Robert W. Fitzhugh, Collector of Customs at Natchez, Miss.; Edward Harris Green, an Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; Horace E. F. Frick, Assistant Engineer, United States Navy. And the following to be Consuls: William Crosby, at Talcahuana; John Murphy, of New-York, at Minatitlan; Edward G. Kelton, at Mazatlan; Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont, at Odessa; H. G. C. Chase, of Massachusetts, at Petropaulovski, Kamtchatka; Joseph Raines, at Warsaw.

Pension Agents.—Sidney Mead, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; Edward E. Small, at Bangor, Me.; Charles H. Belvin, at Raleigh, N. C.; John T. Rankin, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Postmasters.—Daniel T. Hunt, at Rochester, N. Y.; John C. Adams, at Newburg, N. Y.; Silas Martin, at Brookville, Penn.; Levi C. Leib, at Ashland, Penn.; Mrs. A. Creveling, at Catasauqua, Penn.; A. S. McClure, at Wooster, Ohio; John S. Hull, at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Army Promotions.—Capt. William Silvey, to be Major; First Lieuts. William Harper, Jr., William E. Van Reed, C. P. Eakin, and J. P. Sanger, to be Captains; Second Lieuts. D. D. Johnson, D. R. Burnham, George M. Love, Robert H. Patterson, C. L. Best, Jr., George W. Deshler, C. C. Morrison, and H. B. Kingsbury, to be First Lieutenants; Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major; Lieut. Col. James B. Fry, now Assistant Adjutant General, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Majors William D. Whipple and Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant Generals, to be Lieutenant Colonels. Ten new nominations of Army Paymasters, with the rank of Major, were sent to the Senate to-day, as follows: Capt. Frank M. Cox, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Alfred E. Bates, Second Cavalry; Capt. John P. Willard, Fifteenth Infantry; William M. Maynadier, of Maryland; C. Irving Wilson, of New-York; J. C. Blaine, of Montana; William H. Eckles, of Pennsylvania; C. K. Brennerman, of Texas; James R. Roche, of the District of Columbia; and R. H. Fowler, of Oregon. There were eleven names on the list originally, but the President omitted one of them.

The Senate did nothing in executive session beyond reading the nominations and laying them over to await the formation of the standing committees.

Jacob Lindlinger and Philip Deitch have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First District of Ohio: W. J. O'Brien and William Lawrence have been appointed Storekeepers for the First District of Tennessee.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 8.—Both Gordon and Witcher emphatically deny the story brought to Fort Laramie that the Sioux City party in the Black Hills are short of provisions. Letters brought by Gordon from nearly every member of the expedition say they have supplies to last till June.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 8.—The municipal election in Augusta, Me., resulted in the election of Cary (Republican) for Mayor, by 100 majority, six out of seven Aldermen, and fifteen out of twenty Councilmen, Republican.

At Belfast, the citizens' ticket was elected by 100 majority over the Democratic nominees.

At Biddeford the Democrats elected F. G. Warren, Mayor, by 153 majority, in a total vote of 2,065. They also elected six out of seven Aldermen, and eighteen out of twenty Councilmen.

BANGOR, Me., March 8.—In the municipal election to-day the Republicans elected four out of seven Aldermen, and twelve out of twenty Councilmen. There were three candidates in the field, and no choice for Mayor. Another election will be ordered.

CHARLEY ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—On Friday afternoon Detective Wood and Mr. C. C. Ross, the father of the lost boy Charley Ross, left the city for New-York for the purpose of following up a clue which, it was thought, might lead to the gaining of some information regarding the missing child.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY—PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were again crowded this morning, a very large number of colored people being present, expecting that the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana would be considered. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted the following:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of four members of the Committee on Indian Affairs and three members of the Committee on Territories, making seven in all, be appointed to visit the Indian Territory during the recess of the Senate, with authority to inquire into the condition of affairs in that country, the manner in which justice is administered, and the wants and capacities of the lawful inhabitants thereof with respect to self-government, and to report at the next session of the Senate the result of their inquiry, and what legislation, if any, is needed.

Mr. CLAYTON, in presenting the resolution, requested that his name be omitted in designating the committee.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, objected to the resolution upon the ground that this was a called session of the Senate, and no business of a legislative character could be entertained.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said the appointment of committees to travel over the country at the public expense was a matter which the people of the country had condemned, and no such committee should be appointed unless there was an absolute necessity for it.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, said there was no question more important than this.

The VICE PRESIDENT said as objection had been made to the resolution, he would submit the question as to entertaining it to the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, that the precedent might be examined, which was agreed to.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, a Director in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for two years, from March 4, 1875.

PINCHBACK.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the resolution, submitted by him on Friday last, for the admission of Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the six years from March 4, 1873.

Mr. MORTON said, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he had been brought into contact with this Louisiana question since it first came before the Senate in 1872. As Chairman of that committee it was his duty to present to the Senate the question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a member of the Senate. So far as he [Mr. Morton] was personally concerned, it afforded him no pleasure to advert to this Louisiana question again on the floor of the Senate. He would be quite willing to have the vote taken without saying a word, but for the fact that a number of new Senators were present who probably were not as familiar with all the facts as the old Senators. He therefore felt it to be his duty to present to the Senate again the ground upon which the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of Mr. Pinchback. He accordingly went over the arguments used by him in former speeches on this subject.

Before concluding his argument, Mr. Morton yielded for an executive session, and at 1:40 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 2:10 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE BOUNTY BILL.

WAS IT LEGALLY PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES?—THE DISPUTE ON THE EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF THE SENATE—THE PROCEEDINGS IN THAT BODY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday March 8, 1875.

The legislative course which was pursued by the bill for the equalization of bounties in reaching the President for his final action, has led to an interesting abstract discussion which promises to last for a long time. There is said to be no precedent in the records of legislative proceedings upon which it can be determined whether the bill was legally passed by both bodies of Congress. The proceedings in the House were entirely regular from beginning to end, and the questions raised are based upon the action in the Senate. That a complete understanding of the proceedings may be had, the following quotations of all the essential proceedings in the Senate relative to this bill, are made from the *Congressional Record*:

Mr. Logan—I wish to ask a parliamentary question.

Mr. Edmunds—I cannot yield to anybody just here.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Illinois rises to a parliamentary question.

Mr. Logan—It is this. I rose a moment ago to make a report from a committee of conference, and the suggestion was made by the Senator from Vermont that the papers had not arrived from the House. I desire to know from the Chair whether I have to wait, before I make the report to the Senate, till the papers come here, when the papers belong to the House?

Mr Conkling—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Logan—It is a House bill amended by the Senate, and the conference committee agreed and reported to the House, and the House has concurred in the report.

The Presiding Officer—The practice of the Senate has been to require the papers with the report.

Mr. Logan—The papers belong to the House.

Mr. Edmunds—If you have the papers, you could report here first, and that would be all right.

Mr. Logan—I only know it has been done differently, because I have made reports differently myself. If that is the decision I must submit—but I know I have made reports without the papers.

The Presiding Officer—Is there objection to considering the report?

Mr. Edmunds—I object, not to the thing itself, but because I wish the regular course observed. We must have the papers here when a report is made, so that we can see how the report and bill agree.

Mr. Logan—How the report and bill agree?

Mr. Edmunds—Yes, Sir, how the report and the bill agree, so that we can have the bill and the report read, if necessary. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Logan—The bill cannot help agreeing with the report, because the bill has not been changed.

Mr. Edmunds—That we cannot tell till we see it.

Mr. Logan—I do not pretend to discuss this question with the Chair, but I know that I have made conference reports, and so have others, without the bill being here.

The conference report was not received at this time, but a little later it was formally presented by Mr. Logan, and action was taken as follows:

Mr. Logan—Although the House of Representatives have receded from their vote against our amendments to the Bounty bill, and thereby passed the bill as I understand, yet I desire to have the conference report agreed to.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—My colleague is not here. He made objection to that report being received until it could be received in order.

Mr. Logan—It has been reported from the House. I now submit the report.

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Ingalls in the chair)—The report will be read.

Mr. Logan—I cannot wait for the expiration of time to allow objection to a conference report being received when it was never before objected to.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee of Conference of the two houses, on the disagreeing votes on the bill—H. R. No. 3,341, a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union—having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend to their respective houses that the House recede from its vote nonconcurring in the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the same.

John A. Logan, H. Hamlin, George E. Spencer, Managers on the part of the Senate.

Lewis B. Gunckel, John Coburn, Charles A. Eldredge, Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. Sprague—I move that report lie on the table, and call for the yeas and nays.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Rhode Island moves to lay the report of the Committee of Conference on the table, and calls for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Sherman—That does not make a bit of difference.

Mr. Logan—The bill is passed. The yeas and nays were taken. The roll-call having been concluded—

Mr. West—Before the vote is announced on this question, I desire to know whether it is in order to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Presiding Officer—Nothing is in order until the vote is announced.

The result was announced—yeas, 30; nays, 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, and Stewart—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Scott, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom, and Wright—24.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Brownlow, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Fenton, Gordon, Howe, Lewis, Ramsey, Schurz, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh, Washburn—19.

So the report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. West—I now make this inquiry: This was a House bill. It came to the Senate and was amended. It went back to the House, and the House refused to concur in the amendments. It was then submitted to a committee of conference. Upon that conference report the House receded from its non-concurrence, and has concurred. I would like to ask the Chair in what condition does that leave the bill in this body?

The Presiding Officer—The Chair would inform the Senator that the Chair does not feel called upon to answer any parliamentary inquiries as to matters not before the body.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland—I rise to a question of order.

The Presiding Officer—The report of the Committee of Conference lies on the table.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—And has not been accepted.

Later, when it was announced that the Vice President had signed the enrolled bill, Mr. Morrill raised the point of order, which he stated as follows:

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—I raise the question of order that this bill having been submitted to a Conference Committee and reported back here, and the report laid on the table, the Vice President cannot legally sign the bill.

Mr. Ingalls, who was in the chair, paid no attention at first to Mr. Morrill's point of order, but when it was pressed he stated that he could entertain no questions of order in regard to what was not under consideration.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, concluded the colloquy by making a protest against the signing of the bill, as follows:

Mr. Davis—I think there is a question of order. I have stated that I desired to enter a protest against the signing of the Bounty bill, or any proceedings on it, from the fact that the Conference Committee's report was laid on the table, and it now belongs to the Senate. I wish that entered.

The precise question at issue is whether it was necessary to the passage of the bill that the Senate should agree to the conference report, which left the Senate nothing to agree to except that it would permit the House to accept, without changing, the amendments made in the Senate to the House bill.

Fortunately, the action of the President in vetoing the bill, and improbability of a similar complication again arising, makes the question one of little practical importance, but it gives rise to an interesting discussion, and finds firm supporters of both views of the effect of the action.

UTAH.

MALICIOUS ATTACKS ON GOV. AXTELL—A CASE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT—ANOTHER ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 8.—There have been published in this city for the last thirty days incessant attacks upon Gov. Axtell, the newly-appointed Governor, who has been in the Territory about that length of time. Charges have also been telegraphed to the press in regard to him, which, he asserts, are false in every particular. It is not believed that there is any dissatisfaction among the public with regard to his course.

On Thursday, March 4, Attorney George E. Whitney had a disagreement with Judge McKean during the session of the court, and, after its adjournment, as the Judge was leaving the room, he said: "If you mean to say what I said was false, you lie." To-day an order was read in the court to the effect that George E. Whitney pay a fine of $100; that he is forbidden to practice his profession in this court until, in open court, at such time as shall suit the convenience of the court, he shall personally, in writing, make an unequivocal and acceptable apology for contempt of court; that, in default of such payment and apology within one month, he be disbarred.

There was another escape of prisoners from the Territorial Penitentiary last night. The parties were John Goodman, indicted for assault with intent to kill; George Lewis, for gambling; Charles Williamson and John Smith, for stealing from a dead man; and Charles Buckley, for assault with intent to kill; F. E. Ricks, indicted for murder and polygamy; W. H. Davis, for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre, and Shafer, under sentence of death for murder, refused to leave.

REV. DRS. JAGGERS AND DE KOVEN.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New-Jersey has just decided in favor of Dr. Jaggers as Bishop elect for Southern Ohio, and against Dr. De Koven as Bishop for Illinois.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8.—The standing committee of the Diocese of Vermont gave consent to-day to the consecration of Rev. Dr. DeKoven, Bishop elect of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. Jaggers, Bishop elect of Southern Ohio.

VICKSBURG, March 8.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Mississippi have refused to confirm Dr. De Koven or Dr. Jagger.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—An officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states that up to 4 P. M. to-day no arrangement had been effected between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies.

Col. Tom Scott, in an interview with a reporter to-night, said there was no truth in the reported settlement of the differences between his company and the Baltimore and Ohio. He said that a proper adjustment of the matter rested with the Baltimore and Ohio Company, that it was entirely in their hands, and that they alone were responsible for the break.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—An official statement from the various railroads of this State shows that the different warehouses and elevators on the lines of roads outside of St. Paul contained, Feb. 1, 2,344,740 bushels of wheat. Last year, at the same time, there was in store in the same warehouses 5,053,779 bushels, showing a decrease this year of 2,709,039 bushels. Some of the lines of roads reporting extend into Iowa, and consequently a small portion of the amount is to be credited to that State. The St. Paul and Pacific Road has stored along its line 144,946 bushels; the Sioux City Railroad, 1,928,000 bushels; the La Crosse Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 1,226,690 bushels; the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, 350,000 bushels; the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 276,000 bushels; the Southern Minnesota Railroad, (estimated,) 100,000 bushels. The grain dealers who are best posted set down last year's crop of wheat at only 21,000,000 bushels, being fully twenty-five per cent. less than the crop of the previous year. Allowing 6,500,000 bushels for local consumption and seed, it appears by the above statement and estimates that only about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat are now remaining in the hands of farmers.

THE SPENCER MEMORIAL—A CARD OF DENIAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8.—Gen. D. E. Coon, Chairman of the Republican caucus of the General Assembly, publishes the following:

"Republican members of the General Assembly contradict the statement in the Associated Press telegram Saturday, that the signatures to the memorial presented by Senator Spencer to Congress were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. The memorial was signed after due consideration of its contents."

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, March 8.—Major McKinley, of Halifax, has been appointed commanding officer of the Canadian Wimbledon team for 1875. The appointment gives general satisfaction. The second officer will probably be chosen from Ontario.

WESTON'S BENEFIT.

The complimentary benefit tendered to Weston's children by Mr. Barnum at the Hippodrome yesterday was poorly attended, not more than 200 persons being present at any time during the performance. On this occasion the pedestrian attempted the remarkable feat of walking fifty miles in eleven hours without rest. At 1 P. M. he made his appearance on the track, looking but little the worse for his long walk of the previous week. At 1:20 P. M. he started at an ordinary gait, walking his first mile in 15 minutes and 51 seconds, and his first five in 1 hour, 9 minutes, and 41 seconds. After this he made much better time in almost every mile up to the tenth, which he finished at 3:35, in 10 minutes and 37 seconds. This was the fastest mile made by him during the day. At 12:21 A. M. he stopped at the request of his physician and with the consent of the spectators, after accomplishing forty-six miles in eleven hours without rest. The last half of the last mile was walked backward.

A DECIDED HIT.

This is the popular verdict in reference to the great story, "Thrown on the World," just commenced in the *New-York Weekly*. Everybody is reading it, and every news agent sells it.—*Monthly Reader.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

There's a magic which is mighty
At the North and at the South;
'Tis a woman's sweetest magic,
'Tis the magic of the mouth,
Of pearl-white teeth and fragrant breath—and so, whate'er befall,
Be sure you use your SOZODONT, and be magicians all.

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Wanted—A Special Partner, with $35,000 or $50,000, by an old-established house, reorganizing for May 1. Apply to MERCHANT, Box 126 *Times* Office.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry seldom fails to cure a cough or cold.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Just the thing for travelers.

Don't Hack, Hack, Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the DISCOVERY is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY is sold by all dealers in medicines.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, March 6, 1875, ALEXANDER B. ALLAIRE, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at White Plains, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Harlem Railroad trains leave Grand Central Depot at 8:30 and 9:15 A. M. Remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

BILLINGS.—Of consumption, on the morning of the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 240 West 34th st., DANIEL BILLINGS, in the 58th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Fourth Day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th st., near 6th av.

☞ Orange County and Michigan papers please copy.

BLANCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 7, MARY E. BLANCK, only daughter of Aaron T. and Emma C. Blanck, aged 9 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 546 Greenwich st., on Wednesday, March 10, at 1:30 P. M.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, March 6, JOHN BOYCE, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Trains, via Hudson River Railroad, leave 42d st. at 11 A. M., returning at 3:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Fishkill, on the Hudson.

CHANDLER.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 7, 1875, WILLIAM JESSUP, aged 14 months, only child of Dr. William J. and Jennie M. Chandler.

Funeral on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 11:30 A. M.

COPELAND.—March 7, PARKE, son of G. and E. J. Copeland, aged 9 years, 26 days.

Funeral Wednesday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 184 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

DE VINNE.—At Linden, N. J., on Saturday, March 6, 1875, EDWIN E. DEVINNE, aged 44 years, son of Rev. Daniel De Vinne, of the New-York East Conference.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Linden, on Tuesday, March 9, at 11:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., March 7, 1875, in the 21st year of his age, PHINEHAS HANDERSON FAULKNER, son of Francis A. and Caroline H. Faulkner, of Keene, N. H.

FIELD.—Saturday, March 6, at the Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st., Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD.

Funeral at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison Square, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass.

HALL.—On Sunday evening, March 7, EDWIN K. HALL, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 645, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., Thursday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 7, MARY G., daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, B. L. Hannah, No. 273 Ryerson st., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HOOKER.—On Sunday, March 7, MARTHA HAZZARD, wife of T. M. Hooker, and daughter of the late John H. Rowland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 116 East 27th st.

LECONEY.—On Saturday night, March 6, WILLIAM LECONEY, of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 362 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MANGELS.—On Saturday, March 6, after a lingering illness, A. M. DOROTHEA, the beloved wife of William C. F. Mangels, and daughter of J. H. and M. D. Wolters, aged 29 years and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Perry street, on Wednesday, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

MOLENAOR.—At Plainfield, N. J., MARIA L. MOLENAOR, widow of the late DeWitt Clinton Mollenaor.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Mace, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PERRY.—N. PERRY, Jr., son of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Mayor of the City of Newark, N. J., March 5, of pneumonia, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at South Park Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at his late residence, No. 1,002 Broad st., Newark, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PLATT.—At Brooklyn, March 8, 1875, of diphtheria, JULIA L., daughter of William O. and Julia C. Platt, aged 2 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 207 Penn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROSE.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Monday, March 8, 1875, in the 30th year of her age, LIZZIE, wife of Charles P. Rose and daughter of William and Margaret Frost.

Funeral Wednesday, March 10, 1875, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10:10 A. M. train from Pennsylvania depot.

RUSHMORE.—At Westbury, Long Island, on First day, Third month, 7th, 1875, ISAAC RUSHMORE, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Westbury depot.

SOLEY.—At Halifax, N. S., Feb. 22, JOHN SOLEY, formerly of New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary droops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN THE small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases,

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD IS A CONSEQUENCE of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau st.

THIS DAY AND WEDNESDAY, AT 12 o'clock each day, the entire bankrupt stock of Oil-paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Articles of Vertu, &c. On THURSDAY, Household Furniture, at No. 226 Thompson, near Amity st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. A.
PUBLISHED TO-DAY! THE NOTED BOOK,
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC
LIFE OF GEORGE IV.,
WITH
SKETCHES OF HIS COMPANIONS AS A PRINCE,
AND OF
HIS COURT AND CABINET AS A KING.
BY ROBERT HUISH.
THE ORIGINAL 1830 EDITION COMPLETE.
One vol., Crown 8vo., 500 Pages; Price, $1 25.

What Greville treated cursorily, or as a gossip, Huish deals with as the fearless biographer, historian, and censor. He tells the story of George's life, from the cradle to the grave, as he knew it personally, or learned it, not from carefully "edited" State papers, but from the actors and participants themselves, and from sources of information which few biographers could command. The appearance of his two volumes in 1830, soon after George's death, produced a great sensation; and efforts for the work's suppression so far succeeded that, in a few brief months, it became exceedingly difficult to obtain, and has continued up to the present time, almost unattainable.—Publishers' notice.

For sale by Booksellers and News Dealers generally.
ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers.
No. 98 William st., New-York.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of the best airs in Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe, 75c.; also "Giroflé" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. ea.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka Strauss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c. "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., at 8 o'clock.

DENIS SHEA, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, March 8, 1875.

On unusually light arrivals, caused by the almost impracticable condition of the railroads all through the country, trade in Beeves was active in this forenoon at ¼c. ⅌ lb. advance on our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 11½c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ cwt., strong, to 11½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 8½ cwt. Bulls on live weight sold at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Milch Cows sold at $50 ⅌ head. Veals and Calves remained on sale. Sheep were scarce of sale in large lots at 5¾c.@8⅛c. ⅌ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened dull on a weak market at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Western Dressed, 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 90 pair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 97 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 63 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 4 choice quality State Oxen, at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; 9 good quality State Oxen at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 11 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 48 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gibbs sold for self 36 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 14 State Oxen at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt., scant. S. Moses sold for self 35 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 48 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 339 Sheep, weight 33,250 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 444 Sheep, weight 47,690 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 155 Sheep, weight 16,860 lb., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold one Cow and her Calf for $80. W. Elliott sold 254 State Sheep, weight 24,080 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 265 State Sheep, weight 24,700 lb., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,790 lb., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 373 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,550 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 167 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,430 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,230 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 337 State Sheep, weight 31,760 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 146 State Sheep, weight 14,750 lb., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 328 State Sheep, weight 33,490 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 160 State Sheep, weight 18,080 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 14 grass Calves, weight 5,310 lb., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 155 lb., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 700 lb., at 11c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending March 6, 1875, 1,959 Sheep, average ⅌ head $6 49; 39 Calves, average ⅌ head $12 50.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 225 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,550 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,630 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 382 State Sheep, weight 37,560 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep fresh to hand. P. Lerch held on sale 2 cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for L. Schomberg 146 Ohio and Illinois Steers, mixed, from common to choice, from 10¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 8 cwt.; for Henderson & Co., 31 cars coarse Kentucky Steers at 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 95 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. & F. Saddler 19 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Brown, 17 generally good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 good Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 34 Texan Steers, corn-fed, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant. The herds shipped by Morris Waixel & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 30 corn-fed Texan Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., with $5 off 7 head, weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 6 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 7 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 15 Illinois Bulls at 5¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight 1,550 lb. ⅌ head. F. Samuels sold 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 85 pair Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 48 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 82 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt. There were also sold on commission at same yards for D. H. Sherman 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 23 choice Ohio Steers at 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for J. & F. Saddler 17 good Illinois Steers, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for L. Meyer & Co. 80 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Langdon & Co., 80 choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; for S. W. Allerton 16 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. C. Khan sold 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 98 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 73 lb. ⅌ head, at $5 90 ⅌ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 159 Illinois Sheep, weight 107 lb. ⅌ head, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending March 8, 1875: 3,324 head of Horned Cattle; of these 920 head were fresh to-day.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 6, 1875: 6,407 Sheep, 7 Cows, 5 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,997 Sheep, 4 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 6, 1875: 7,869 Hogs, 4,635 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for the day, 190 Sheep, with 16 cars of Hogs due.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 6, 1875: 1,783 head of horned Cattle, 6,374 Sheep, 12,491 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for this forenoon, 796 head of horned Cattle, 1,712 Sheep, 3,948 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cattle active. Receipts of two days, 3,000 head. Market firm, but buyers backward in paying advanced prices asked. Sales of stockers at $3@$4 50; Butchers', $3 50; shipping, $5@$7. Shipments—3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market quiet; under prospect of heavy receipts prices declined 10c. to 15c. A few extra Philadelphia sold at $7 50@$7 90, but sales were mostly under $7 10. Sales—Light, $6 40@$6 65; Heavy, $6 60@$7. Shipments, 8,500. Sheep dull and declining. Receipts, 1,500 head. Sale of inferior to extra at $4 50@$6 50.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Cattle moderately active; prices higher. 1,600 head arrived, and sold at $7 12½@$8 for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6 25@$7 for fair to good, and $5@$6 for common. Sheep in fair demand; 8,000 head sold at 5¼c.@7¾c., gross, as to condition. Hogs higher; 4,000 head sold at $11 50@$12, net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Clover-seed is unsettled, and sells at $8@$9 for Pennsylvania, up to $10@$11 50 for Western. Timothy and Flax-seed are unchanged. Petroleum easy at 14½c.@14¾c. for Refined and 11c. for Crude. Flour firm, and there is a fair trade doing; sales of 500 bbls., including Superfine, at $3 75; Extras at $4 37½@$4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; higher grades at $6 25@$7 75. Rye Flour is unchanged. Wheat commands full prices; sales of Red at $1 20@$1 23; Amber at $1 25@$1 26; White at $1 32. Rye is worth 95c. Corn dull and rather weak; sales Yellow at 81½c.@82c.; Western, 81c.@81½c. Oats are steady at 69c. for White, and 66c. for Mixed. Provisions unchanged; sales Mess Pork at $19 50@$20. Beef Hams at $18@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@13½c.; do. Sides at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Lard, 12½c.@14½c. Whisky held at $1 12 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, 25c.@27c. Cheese steady; New-York State Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western firm, 16¼c.@16¾c. Eggs unsettled; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware fresh, 38c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour quiet but firm; Howard Street and Western Super, $4@$4 37; do. Extra, $4 62@$5 12; do. Family, $5 25@$6 25; City Mills Super, $4@$4 25; do. Extra, $4 62@$5 25; do. Rio brands, $6 25; do. Family, $8. Wheat quiet, No. 1 Western Amber, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 21; Mixed do., $1 19. No. 1 Western Red, $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 do., $1 17½@$1 18; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18@$1 20; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 25; do. Amber, $1 30; do. White, $1 15@$1 25; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 05. Corn—Western firm, but Southern quiet; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; Southern Yellow, 79c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 82c.; Oats quiet; Southern, 68c.@70c.; Western White, 66c.; Western Mixed, 65c. Rye dull at $1@$1 02. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$21. Provisions—Pork dull but steady at $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; jobbing freely at 7¾c.@10½c. Bacon firm, with active jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull but steady at 13½c.@14½c. Butter steady; good to extra fine tubs and rolls, 24c.@30c. Petroleum nominal at 7½c.@7⅞c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16½c.@18½c. Whisky unsettled at $1 12@$1 14.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, 85⅞c., spot or March; 86⅛c., April; 91⅛c., May; No. 3 do., 83c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63¼c.@63½c., spot; 63¼c. bid March; 64¼c., April; 70⅝c. bid May; Rejected, 62c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 52⅝c.@52½c., spot; 52⅝c., April; Rejected, 50c. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c.@97½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 06, spot; $1 03, April. Seeds unchanged. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $7 60@$8 10. Pork in fair demand; higher at $18 12@$18 20, spot; $18 30, April; $18 60, May. Lard in fair demand; advanced at $13 20@$13 25, spot; $13 30@$13 32½, April; $13 52½, May. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Short Clear do., 10c. Whisky, $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat easier at 87c.@87⅛c., April; Corn and Oats unchanged; Pork firmer at $18 65, cash; Lard, $13 35, April.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8.—Flour dull; Single Extra, $4 62½; Superfine, $4 75; Treble Extra, $4 87½@$5 25; choice do., $5 50. Corn, 2c. lower at 85c. Oats lower at 70c. Bran lower at $1 50. Hay dull; prime, $25; strictly prime to choice, $27@$30. Pork dull at $19 25@$19 50. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10½c. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 13⅛c. Hams, dull at 12½c.@13c. Lard dull; tierce, Packers', 14c.; refined, 14¼c.; keg, 14¾c.@15c. Sugar active; firmer; inferior, 5c.@5¾c.; common, 6c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8¼c.@8½c. Molasses quiet but firm; common Centrifugal, 45c.; strictly prime Cistern Bottom, 57c.@58c.; strictly prime to choice, 60c.@65c.; Fermenting, 44c.@56c. Whisky dull at $1 12@$1 15. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17c.@19c. Corn-meal lower, at $3 85@$3 90. Gold, 114¾. Exchange; New-York, sight, ¼ premium; sterling, $5 53.

BOSTON, March 8.—Flour—Demand steady; receipts light and prices quiet and firm; sales Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 25; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8. Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common; Extra and choice family fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn firm at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@74c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $31 50@$32. Fine Feed and Middlings, $33@$35. Receipts—2,263 bbls. Flour, 28,700 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 4,650 bushels Shorts.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Flour dull. Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn steady at 67c.@68c. Oats quiet and steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 12. Barley dull. Clover-seed quiet and steady at 11¼c.@11½c. Butter very dull. Pork quiet but firm at $19. Lard steady; steam, 13½c. April; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Live Hogs firm; Common, $6 25@$6 80; Fair to Medium, $7@$7 65; no good grades offering; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 880.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Flour—sellers firm; buyers standing off; little doing. Wheat firm, a fraction higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06½@$1 07; No. 3 do., $1 03½. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@65½c., cash; 66¼c.@66½c., April. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged; little doing. Whisky firm at $1 10. Pork steady at $18 62½@$18 75. Dry-salted Meats firm; some sales higher; Clear Rib Sides sold at $9 92½. Bacon firm and active; Shoulders, 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Lard held firmly; 13¼c. asked; 13⅛c. bid. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 37½; Light to Fair Packing, $6 50@$7 25; good to extra, $7 35@$7 75; speculators offer $8 for extra choice. Cattle firm and active; supply light; good native Butchers' Steers, $5 40@$5 65; ordinary do., $4 90@$5 25; good native Stockers, $4 25@$4 75; common to fair Texas Steers, $3@$5; native Cows, $3 75@$4. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat: 24,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. In store and afloat—Wheat, 772,706 bushels; Corn, 61,580 bushels; Oats, 2,263 bushels; Barley, 72,768 bushels; Peas, 4,164 bushels; Malt, 20,137 bushels. Flour quiet; sales 380 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Bakers' and Amber, $6@$6 75 for White. Wheat inactive; asking $1 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 12@$1 19 for Red and Amber Winter, $1 20@$1 25 for White Winter, all car lots. Corn firm; new scarce; sales of 5 cars, new, on the track, at 78c. Oats retailing at 63c. Rye inactive. Barley nominally lower, but yet held above maltsters' views. Seeds quiet. Pork, Lard and Dressed Hogs unchanged. Highwines inactive.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 8.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17; Extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 35, the latter for car lots. Corn steady at 67c. Barley weak; Canada offered at $1 22@$1 25. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted and $33 50 for unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 08½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11¾; extra do., $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 08; April, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 08. Corn dull; High Mixed, 69c.; May, 72¼c.; Low Mixed, 68½c.; May, 71½c.; Yellow, 69½c.; no grade, 68¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan, 58c.; White, 60c. Clover-seed, $6 40@$6 75. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 75. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Oats.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Wheat steady; Red, $1@$1 03; Amber, $1 03@$1 08; White, $1 08@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.@61c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c., in elevator. Oats steady at 56c.@59c., in elevator. Rye excited; prices higher; sales at $1 07. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Clover-seed steady at $5 40@$6 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard quiet, unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn firm and active. Oats active, firm at 63c.@66c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions steady, strong. Pork $19 50@$20; Bulk Meats, Shoulders—7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 11⅜c. and 11⅝c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, March 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 10@$6 20. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Wheat firmer; Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 08. Corn firm; unchanged. Oats firm; unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; State Test, 13c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet; State in store held at 85c.@87c. Corn quiet but steady at 83c.@85c. for Round Yellow. Considerable inquiry for Barley, but no sales. Oats dull; sales, one car No. 1 Mixed State at 65c.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Flour dull; unchanged. Corn quiet at 84c. asked, 82c. bid. Oats—None in the market. Lard quiet; unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet; unchanged. Snow checks business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33c. Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

LOYAL TO HENRY CLAY.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday evening has this mention of a venerable gentleman, a native and citizen of Delaware: "Eli Crozier, paid us a visit a few days ago, his 'frosty pow' surmounted by an ancient whitey-brown beaver which had evidently 'been through the wars.' Mr. Crozier is now in his seventy-seventh year, and in 1844, thirty-one years ago, he vowed a vow. He was an ardent follower of 'Gallant Harry Clay,' and he registered a solemn vow that he would wear the hat he then wore until Henry Clay should sit in the Presidential chair. Well, he has kept his vow thus far. Henry Clay has not yet released him, and the battered old beaver still surmounts his venerable head, and looks good for years yet to come."

FAST DAY IN CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, March 26, as a day of fasting and prayer in that State, the same being Good Friday. The proclamation reads:

In accordance with that custom which has characterized the people of Connecticut through all their history, of testifying their faith in an overruling Providence, by setting apart a day in every year for the special acknowledgment of the Divine mercies and their unworthiness to receive them, I do hereby appoint Friday, the 26th day of March, inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, throughout this State.

AID FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The city of Taunton, Mass., is pursuing an admirable plan with a class of men who are willing to work but can find none, and hence are obliged to apply to the city for help for their families. Whenever they are assisted an account is opened with each one, and he is informed that when the season opens he can have work for the city, and thus pay back what he borrowed, if it can be so styled. This saves worthy men from becoming actual paupers.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 8, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. C. Calvin, Esq., as Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 340 West Fortieth street, south side, 233.4 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $7,200, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale the property was resold for $6,500 to J. B. Fellows, plaintiff in the legal action. The only other sale effected was one by Joseph McGuire, who, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, together in size 50 by 100.4, with building thereon, (and right of plaintiff's dower,) located on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $11,600, the buyer being Theodore Schmalsholtz. The sale by Messrs. Muller & Co. of two houses and lots on West Eighty-third street east of Ninth avenue, and the sale by James M. Miller of one lot on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, were both adjourned to the 15th inst. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White withdrew from sale a lot on Hopper's Lane, west of Eleventh avenue, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, public sales are noticed as follows:

By William Kennelly, Executor's sale to close estate of Michael O'Donohue, deceased, of the five-story brick house, (with two stores,) with lot 30 by 96.5 by 28.8 by 83.5, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, south side, between Madison and Corlears streets. Also, Sheriff's sale of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 60 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smythe, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 104.2 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, north side, 91 feet east of the King's Bridge road.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the two three-story and basement brick houses, each 25 by 40, with lots 100.4 feet deep, Nos. 545 and 547 West Forty-seventh street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95, on Sylvan place, west side, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth street, Harlem.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, March 6, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

THE BUILDING RECORD.

New Buildings.

Sixty-sixth street, south side, 50 feet east of Madison avenue, two brown-stone first-class dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 50 and 22 by 70; Dr. Butler, owner.

West Thirty-first street, No. 143, a brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 16.6 by 45; Rev. Eugene Di Rinck, owner.

Second avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.6 by 54; C. F. Helms, owner.

One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 54 feet east of Second avenue, a brick stable, two stories, 15 by 25.6; C. F. Helms, owner.

Third avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-first street, four brick tenements, five stories, 25 by 65; Robert G. Gregg, owner.

Forty-first street, south side, 75 feet east of Ninth avenue, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 66; Hugo Maier, owner.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 80 feet east of Second avenue, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 20 by 55; Anna Standon, owner.

Fifty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh avenue, a brick stable, three and four stories, 370 by 200, estimated cost $135,000; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners.

Water street, No. 271, a brick manufactory, five stories, 24.7 by 83.6; Joshua Jones, owner.

Boston avenue, west side, 500 feet north of King's Bridge Road, frame dwelling, one and a half stories, 20 by 28; W. F. Berrian, owner.

One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 373 feet east of Avenue A, a brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 17.10 by 40; Terrence McGuire, owner.

Willett street, No. 28, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 31 by 39; Adam Haam, owner.

Washington street, Nos. 370 and 372, rear, a brick factory, one story, 50 by 41; Kidoe & Bristow, owners.

Estimated cost of erection of the seventeen buildings enumerated, $297,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

Thomas street, No. 22, rear, unsafe water-table, brick piers, and lintels of front; George W. Platt, owner.

Thomas street, No. 22, front, unsafe lintels over store front and brick work of second story; George W. Platt, owner.

Tompkins market, Seventh street and Third avenue, unsafe iron column; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty City of New-York, owners.

Roosevelt street, Nos. 127, 129, and 131, unsafe brick work under cornice; John Lang, owner.

Whitehall street, No. 7, unsafe beams in sub-cellar; C. P. Cazar, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 119; rear wall out of plumb and unsafe, (dangerous;) Mary Ann Hurson, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 117, rear wall out of plumb, bulged, and unsafe; Philip Daly, owner.

Water street, No. 115, unsafe beams in cellar and tail-beams on third story; Stephen Whitney estate, owner.

Third street, No. 172, unsafe rear wall on first story, bulged and sprung; Andrew Lang, owner.

Second avenue, No. 2,078, unsafe, generally out of plumb; Archibald Schultz, agent.

Moore street, No. 32, unsafe iron columns and trimmer-beams of hoistway; A. H. Mead, owner.

Cedar street, No. 61, dangerously unsafe rear wall; Horace S. Ely, agent.

Ann street, Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11, unsafe foundation and front wall and lintels; W. Douglas, owner.

Eighty-sixth street, south side, 36 feet east of Madison avenue, walls not properly braced, excavation not properly guarded on front; Daniel Shannon, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 71, unsafe iron columns, pier, and front wall; Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer, owner.

North Moore street, No. 99, unsafe door opening in party wall; Augustus Embury, owner.

West Forty-seventh street, No. 422, building rendered unsafe from excavation; D. Lindo, owner.

Canal street, No. 249, unsafe brick piers of first story; Isaac P. Whitehead, owner.

Barrow street, north-east corner of Bedford street, unsafe gable wall and pier thereof; Charlotte Henken, owner.

East Fifty-eighth street, No. 108½, defective flue; Morris Hollander, agent.

Grand street, Nos. 134 and 136, wire sign broken and falling; Benedict, Hall & Co., owners.

East Fourteenth street, No. 103, front balcony, flooring unsafe; James S. Wightman, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

East One Hundred and Ninth street, No. 224; William D. Borden, owner.

East One Hundred and Ninth street, No. 222; Patrick Cogan, owner.

Maiden lane, Nos. 115 and 117; Hascall & Stetson, owners.

Ann street, No. 13; estate of David Decker, owner.

Third avenue, No. 1,654; J. Reilly, owner.

East Eighty-first street, No 205; Hugh Bryan, owner.

Canal street, No. 310; Mr. Edwards, agent.

Commerce street, corner Bedford street; H. Gomez, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 8.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 340 West 40th st., s. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 16.8x98.9	$6,500

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots and building, West 44th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., also right of dower, lots each 25x100.4, sold in one parcel	11,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 6.

35th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; 35th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Sarah R., wife of R. Holden, to F. H. Slade, K. Van Rensselaer, G. E. Dodge, and R. Hoe, Jr.	$20,000
39th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; M. Rudolph to I. Falk	10,000
40th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x98.9; S. & J. Wormser to C. O'Reilly	50,000
40th st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9; S. B. Cline to J. M. and Agnes Mayer	13,000
47th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x75; I. Falk to M. Rudolph	19,400
54th st., s. s., 422 ft. e. of 10th av., 28x57.4; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to E. K. Powers	12,800
55th st., n. s., 214.11 ft. w. of 1st av., 17.10x100.; J. Hayes, Referee, to A. F. Kindberg	8,200
64th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; Addie Styles to L. Dryfoos	35,000
87th st., n. s., 194.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.6x39; 91st st., s. s., 261.1 ft. w. of 4th av., 25.7x100.8; A. Thain to Elizabeth Thain	12,000
116th st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.10; G. Waddington, Referee, to Florent Feltz	11,800
Madison av., e. s., 82.1 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x78.7; W. Lalor to Harriet N., wife B. J. H. Trask	35,000
4th av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 82d st., 18.6x90; E. M. Voorhees to Esther Gordon	11,250
7th av., s. w. corner of 127th st., 19.10x80; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to T. McKeon	16,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 374, store, basement, and sub-cellar, 4 years and 2 months, per year	$1,400
11th st., No. 101 East, 2 years, per year	2,100
15th st., n. s., 212.2 ft. w. of Avenue B, 5 years, per year	400
1st av., No. 965, 1st floor and cellar, 6 years; 1 year, $1,000; 2 years, per year, $1,100; 3 years, per year	1,200
4th av., No. 97, 2 years, per year	1,600
6th av., No. 444, 5 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Keity; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

$5,000 MORTGAGE ON LANDS—ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND—For sale, worth double the amount; due June, 1878, paying ten per cent., per annum. For terms, &c., address M BLAIR, Post Office Box No. 32, Cincinnati, Ohio; for information, apply to C. R. VAN DEVENTER, No. 6 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV., BETWEEN 25th and 26th sts.—An elegant English basement brown-stone house, about 20 feet wide, with fine open rear yard for light and air; location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; corner, $24,000; other property at a low figure. WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, located in 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th sts., near to 5th av., as well as in Madison av. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call for permits and particulars on GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED PRICES) OF large and small houses, for sale on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., in fee; size 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT in the business part of this City, and having a capacity to run fifty barrels of French spirits per day. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 184 *Times* office.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class, four-story, brick English basement, full-size house and lot, No. 21 West 19th st., close to 5th av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, 21x51x95, situated on 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses; stores and French flats; separate or together, on reasonable terms. H. J. DAVIDS, No. 33 Park row, Room No. 16.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale cheap. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT WYOMING, N. J.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL location on the Orange Mountains, Morris and Essex Railroad; a furnished house to let; owner would board with occupant; two for sale or to let, unfurnished; $300 and $400; also to let or lease, a large and commodious house, eighteen rooms, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, hennery, &c.; four acres; a fine opportunity for a large family; also a farm of thirty-five acres; good house; at Fanwood, (Central Railroad, New-Jersey;) cheap to a good tenant. L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DELANCEY'S Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM APRIL OR MAY, for four or five months, a small house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist Churches, and less than ten minutes' walk from depot; unexceptionable location; can arrange for the Winter also; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE banks of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler Mansion and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Offered at a bargain by the executors to close an estate. For further particulars, price, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, forty-six acres; large brick mansion, twenty-five rooms; brick stables and carriage-house, farm-house and out-buildings; vineyards, orchards, small fruit, &c., &c.; twenty minutes' walk south-east from centre of city and just without its limits; beautiful and extensive views, and in line of city improvements. Apply to WIMANS & DAVIES, No. 61 Liberty st., Room No. 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARMING land, "in 80 or 160 acre tracts;" 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 120 acres in Elkhart County, Ind.; 200 acres in Massac County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn.; all near towns and railroad stations; price and terms liberal. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE IN Jersey City, one block from depots and ferries, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard room; premises suited to business of any kind, and will be rented low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 287 Jersey City Post Office.

$50.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE nearly new, ten rooms, all improvements, gas, hot and cold water on second floor; large lot; near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J.; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Address WEAVER, Adams av., second house from May st., north side.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—RARE OPPORTUNITY—Plot of forty acres at depot on Harlem Railroad, just outside City limits; complete town site; to prompt buyer great bargain; $850 per acre. TAPPEN, Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN ELEGANTLY furnished Summer and Winter residence near Mount St. Vincent, and convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 213 West 22d st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTY-FIVE ACRE farm, New-Jersey, near depot and village; fine house, ten rooms; good outbuildings; healthy and desirable location; must be sold; is worth $25,000; can be had for half its worth. L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel furnished house in good location with immediate possession if desired; near depot; rent partially by board if desired. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT AIKEN, S. C.—THIRTY ACRES land handsomely situated; cottage house, eight rooms, well furnished; servants' quarters and other out-buildings; price, $7,000. Address R. H. GOFF, No. 3 5 West 34th st.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, HALF-HOUR FROM City, a very choice furnished house, complete in all its appointments, with beautiful surroundings and view of river; will be rented to a small family at a moderate price. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

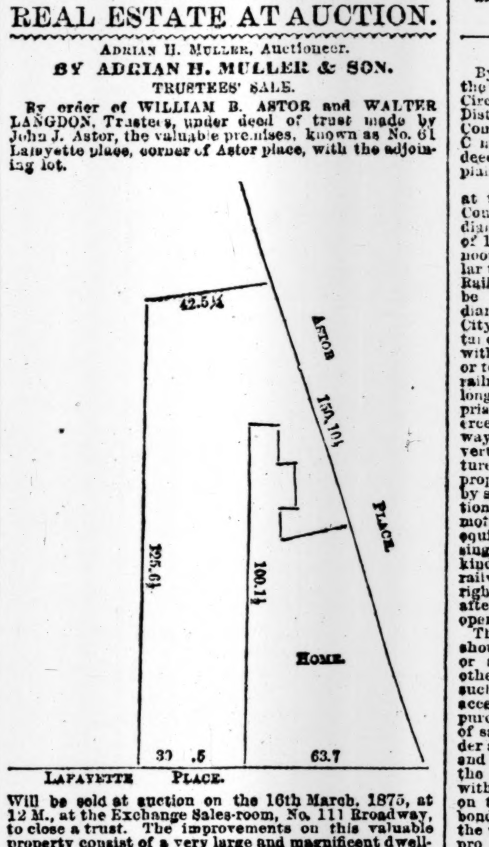
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot.



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

AUCTION SALE OF

FOUR LOTS, WITH HOUSE AND STABLE, ON EAST 65TH ST.,

south side, commencing 180 feet east of 3d av., to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTY 714 BROADWAY,

East side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

House three-story, marble front; lot 25x137.6.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF
FOUR LOTS ON AVENUE A,

between 122d and 123d sts., also two lots, in rear, on 122d and 123d sts., to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—An elegant and attractive four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, with three-story extension, 18x30; lot 100.5; situated on 57th st., close to 5th av., and in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED RENTS) OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME DWELLING NO. 71 7th av., and the commodious private stable No. 160 West 15th st., the rears of lots connecting, making a beautiful garden for flowers; will be let separately or together. Apply at the above stable.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 71 7th av., and private stable, No. 160 West 15th st., garden connecting, to let separately or together. Apply at the stable.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 108 WEST 29th st., to man and wife, or two ladies; water, gas, &c.; owner resides in the house. Can be seen after 1 P. M.

TO LET.—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 42 MORTON st., to a quiet, respectable family, with good reference; terms moderate. To be seen from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST 74th st., to rent cheap to a good tenant, or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, 323 8th av., owner.

TO RENT.—NO. 234 EAST 37TH ST.—THREE-story high-stoop brick house; all the modern improvements. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—Apply on premises to JOHN PARSONS, No. 28 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. MINE. COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—TWO FINE LARGE halls on 3d av., near 34th st., in new building; suitable for society or lodge rooms, with good entrance; to a responsible tenant would give immediate possession and long lease on favorable terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT—THE FIFTY FEET FRONT STORE AND basement, Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton st., for some years occupied by Messrs. G. G. Yvelin & Co.; a superior location for produce commission and wholesale grocery houses; will be rented on reasonable terms. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

A GOOD LOCATION.—CORNER 34TH ST. AND 3d av.; second floor; beautiful show-room, large and light; suitable for business purposes; would let or lease on favorable terms; immediate possession. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO RENT AT GREATLY reduced rates; best location in City, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place. Apply on premises, Room No. 14.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 52d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is	$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety	19,000
House and lot, total cost	$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard: lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Paca av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS.
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or Amsterdam, Holland, at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard.
J. H. Watson, 291 Broadway.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl.

R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n l'e
C. P. Livermore, 223 5th av.
C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Isaac Wallach, 16 White.
G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Prest. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Authorized by Section 6, Chapter 574, Laws of 1871 payable Nov. 1, 1905	$150,000
ASSESSMENT BONDS—Authorized by Chapter 397 Laws of 1852, and Chapter 580 Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879	$150,000
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS FOR LIQUIDATION OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS—Authorized by Chapter 756 Laws of 1873, payable July 1, 1876	$200,000

Said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full particulars see *City Record*.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 8, 1875.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock; also a six per cent. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also twenty-five per cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1874.

The certificates of the undivided profits of the year 1868, being ten per cent. on the capital stock, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after March 8, 1875, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON
AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds.

S. H. MELVIN, President.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The coupons due 1st October last, and 1st April next, upon the mortgage bonds of the issue of Aug. 8, 1864, will be paid by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Trustees, No. 59 Pine st., 3d floor.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, to choose Directors and transact any other proper business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

P. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-YORK, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books for both stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of 20th April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE,
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month,

CITY OF TOKIO........................April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........................April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..................SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........................Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO................March 4 | *KENILWORTH..March 25
*MINNESOTA....March 11 | PENNSYLVANIA....April 1
ILLINOIS.........March 18 | INDIANA...............April 8

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ETNA........................March 13.
ANDES......................March 31.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL.....................March 22.
ALPS..........................April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.................March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING...............March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.............March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
CUBA......WED., March 17 | PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on Wednesday, March 10, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..............SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidship, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC
AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Virago, Saturday, March 27. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Yeddo, Saturday, April 17. | Othello, Tuesday, May 1.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap. 3, 2:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Denmark.....................Tuesday, March 9, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, March 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin...............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....................Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, March 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED, TO increase manufacture of the only absolutely non-explosive and clean kerosene lamps in the market; advantageous terms. Address LIGHT, Box No. 371 New-York Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Health on TUESDAY, 23d inst., for permit to erect a building for the slaughtering of animals on block bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th av., and Hudson River.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. UMBRELLAS.

Opening daily the latest novelties in Straw Goods. Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Just received from England, a very cheap lot of Tuckings and HAMBURG NET. Also from England and France an extensive line of China, Majolica, Parian, and Glass Ware, at prices much lower than ever before.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. EMBROIDERY. EMBROIDERY. MILLINERY.

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) employers will find a superior class of competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, neat girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; understands the care of children; reference from last place; City or country; wears print dresses, and is obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good, reliable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an experienced nurse and a good waitress and maid; speaks good English; is tidy, active, useful; has good references. Is at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family in the City or country, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 412 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing, or the housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; City references. Call at No. 134 7th av., near 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; can furnish best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has lived with some of the first-class families in the City, by whom she can be well recommended; City or country. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SCOTCH woman who is a good cook; prepares meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class cook; meats, game, fowls fish, soups, pastries, creams, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; unexceptionable testimonials; sober, very neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, neat, and tidy woman, as good family cook; makes good soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; a desirable person; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—BY A SWEDish girl, with good references; is a good cook; baker; clean, willing, economical; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its details; may take with her or leave her kitchen-maid; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,223 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, together, one a Protestant cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 East 25th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch woman, in City or country; is strong, and not afraid of work; wants a permanent home rather than high wages; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN (lately arrived) as first-class French cook; understands French and English cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly; excellent City references as to honesty, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL; IS A GOOD family cook, an excellent baker, and nice washer and ironer; is very obliging and industrious. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS COOK; understands English cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City reference from her last place. Call or address A. B., No. 334 East 5th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHERE A kitchen maid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; balls, parties, dinners, marketing, &c.; best City references. Address C. K., No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXCELlent cook, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and economical in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; thoroughly understands general house-work, cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation in a private family as cook, washer, and ironer; American preferred; good references. No. 433 East 14th st., room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will do the coarse washing, or the washing of a small family; City references. Call at No. 315 West 41st st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women, one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 329 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A HOTEL, RES-taurant, or boarding-house; best City reference. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Call at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY references from her last place. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLY-CONNECTED English girl, aged 21 years, a position in a Christian family as lady's companion, and to make herself generally useful; has had good experience; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 556, New-York.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS young woman who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; can make good bread, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has a little girl eight years old that she wishes with her, in consideration of which she will work for small wages; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY (widow) as housekeeper in a widower's family or hotel, or any position of trust; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. C. W., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman to do general work, or up-stairs work; has had experience in both, and understands both thoroughly; is neat and quick; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMan, speaking some English; is a good washer, ironer, and plain cook; willing and obliging; moderate wages; City or country. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not long in this country, to do general house-work; has lived with best English families for years; most willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and is a good house-maid, &c.; has good reference; City or country. Call No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a home; good references. Call or address No. 221 East 26th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American woman, or to cook; City or country; best of references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as general house-worker, or washing, cooking, and ironing. Call at No. 805 3d av., between 49th and 50th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at 63 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser, and operates on several machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY GIRL, Protestant, as lady's maid; very obliging to assist; competent in her duties; very fair City reference. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has two and a half years' City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country; strong, capable, and willing; flutes, polishes, &c., in the best manner; does curtains, &c.; reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and families' washing; can do up children's clothes; has good City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 346 West 37th st., room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her house; prompt and reliable; best reference. Apply at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, WHO is very kind and careful of children; has no objection to do their washing; will assist with chamber-work if desired, or make herself otherwise useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A NEAT FRENCH girl; is a good seamstress; can dress hair, or would wait upon young ladies; can speak English and can furnish the best of references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL, as nurse; can speak French; will assist in giving lessons; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; has unexceptionable City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, LATELY ARrived, a situation to take care of children and do some sewing; she is tidy and kind to children. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girl as children's nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE FRENCH girls, just arrived from Europe, as nurse or ladies' maid; five year's reference. Apply for two days at Madame Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; she has her own sewing-machine. Address D. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE TO take charge of an infant; would do fine sewing; good reference; moderate wages. Call or address No. 201 8th av., near 20th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE TO one baby; willing to assist with chamber-work; good references. Call or address K. W., No. 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; baby one month old; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 327 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; is a thorough seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG woman, speaking some English; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; sews by hand or machine; cuts and fits; is neat, willing, of good appearance; wages $15. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERson, to take entire charge of a growing miss, and who is a good seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; can be highly recommended at last employers. Call or address No. 130 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID OF long practice; seamstress and dressmaker, or nurse, or some similar position; the most satisfactory references given. Apply for two days, J. S., No. 166 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes, and make shirts by hand and machine. Call at No. 308 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE FOR A first-class seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 430 West 33th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat and highly-respectable Protestant young woman; can clean and care silver, make salads, &c.; or would do chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR parlor-maid.—By a first-class girl; has three years' reference from former employer; is a thorough waitress; understands cleaning silver; gets up salads. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has best City and country references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A small family, by an English Protestant; good City references. Call on or address E. C., No. 47 East 33d st.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE, A COUPLE of engagements; can be well recommended. Call or send a card to Mrs. HURLEY, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a family or a few gentlemen; can do fluting or any kind of fine washing. Call at No. 452 West 53d st., second floor, in the back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, washing to do at her house; linens, &c., superior style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, 136 West 27th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ALSATIAN MAN, SPEAKING French, German, and English, understanding his business thoroughly, and not afraid of work; has first-class City references. May be engaged at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGH PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A GENTLEMAN'S servant with the best of references, as butler or valet. Address H. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CASS MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class driver; willing and obliging; married; no family; Protestant; no objection to the country. Address W. G., Box No. 278, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SWISS AS COACHman; he is a careful driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; also gardening of vegetables. Call or address U. R., No. 309 Broome st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in a gentleman's family; understands the care and management of horses, and is a good gardener; temperate and honest; two years' very best reference. Call at No. 251 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede; single, sober, of steady habits; is willing and trustworthy; has a good character; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; wages moderate. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good and careful driver; is thoroughly acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED ENGlishman, no family, aged thirty-six; understands gardening in all its branches, and the improvement of places; wife as cook and laundress, if required, or cottage; best reference. Address W., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A FIRST-CLASS driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; best of City references from last employer, as a steady, sober, and capable man. Address B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED, NO children; aged thirty years; first-class reference from gentlemen in the City, who can be seen. Address J. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged thirty years; has seven years' best reference from first-class gentlemen, who can be seen in the City. Address Y. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objection to take care of vegetable garden; best City reference. Address J. A. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN OF long experience; unexceptionable references as to capability and sobriety. Call or address T. S., No. 8 West 22d st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A STRONG and useful man at No. 784 3d av.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, aged forty-one years, with wife and one child; wishes rooms to live in; man can do all kinds of farm-work, plow with oxen or horses, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, sow grains and seeds, work all kinds of machinery, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man, aged eighteen years, who can do farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, assist in garden, and a good hand to care and rear poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT; married; no family; first-class professional man in all departments, particularly in grape culture; twenty-eight years in the country; is about making a change for the better; leaves at his own desire in April; none but a first-class place accepted. Address J. Heran, Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, aged twenty-one years, who understands green and hot-house management, also graperies, flowers, and vegetables, grafting, pruning, landscaping, &c.; first-class testimonials. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN, practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire or address German Gardener, A. B. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife, no family; the man as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes in or out of doors; a good vegetable gardener and first-rate florist; the wife as good cook and laundress; best references. Address G., No. 141 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; UNDERstands hot and green houses, landscape, flowers, everything required of a first-class gardener; has the best of references; family in City; has references from his own country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three; strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables, care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best of City references. Address Gardener, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; MARried, one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its brances; has had twelve years experience; best references from his present and former employers. Call on or address A. D., florist, 129th st. and 8th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentlemen's place in order; would take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house, and vegetables in all its branches; best reference; married man; no family. Address T. Cox, Gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble single man; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address for two days W. L., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, NO incumbrance; is a practical gardener in all its branches; eighteen years' experience in this country; satisfactory reference. Call on or address D. M., gardener, No. 199 Central av., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a first-class man, can call on or address Sterling, at Peter Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has first-class references from Europe and America; unmarried. Call or address G. H., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; can also make rustic work. Address G. P., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GROOM.—AS GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHman by a young Englishman. Call or address L. P., No. 225 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED TWENTY-six, with the best City references; is a good table waiter; dresses salads excellently; is neat, willing, and industrious; expects moderate wages; is well clothed; pleasing manners. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter or butler in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (German) as waiter in a private family; understands his business and is competent; City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; experience in Paris, London, and New-York; willing and obliging; good City references. Address G. L., No. 126 Crosby st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

LES FILS DE M. JOSEPH DONCOURT, en son vivant cultivateur a Ile Long, pres New-York, sont pries de s'addresser a Me. MARTIN, notaire a Charly, (Aisne,) France, qui a une communication importante a leur faire.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring City references. Apply at No. 31 West 22d st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class chamber-maid; must have good City references. Apply from 1 until 3 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL AS waitress who understands her business and is well recommended. Apply at No. 168 West 11th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has one of her finest parlor suites and a smaller one now ready for occupancy, with or without private tables.

Arrangements can now be made, temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
ONE CHOICE SUITE OF APARTMENTS,
with private table.

Arrangements can be made also for the Summer, both in town and at Newport.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms; also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms; also, single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED sunny room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; two hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st., two blocks from Union square. Prices to suit the times. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

POWERFUL STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.—ENgine, 22 by 22 inches; hull—length, 74 feet; width, 18½ feet; draught, 8½ feet; one year old. Address JOHN HICKLER, Contractor, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager............Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This week will be therefore the
LAST WEEK
but two
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,
and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere extending over that period.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
115th to 121st performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 13, at 2.

THEODORE THOMAS' MATINEE—GRAND MATINEE.

Soloists: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER,
(Only appearance at a Matinée of this celebrated pianiste.)
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Bass.

SYMPHONY No. 3, Im Walde (In the Forest).......Raff
CONCERT No. 5, E flat, op. 73.......Beethoven
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.
HUNGARIAN DANCES.......Brahms
ROMANCE, Wie Todesahnung, "Tannhaeuser," Wagner
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
PIANO SOLO.......Weber
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.
WOTAN'S ABSCHEID, FEUERZAUBER, } Walkuere.......Wagner
THE VOCAL PART BY Mr. F. REMMERTZ.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND MONTH.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; (SATURDAY) MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
of Lecocq's fascinating spectacular Opera Bouffe
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA!"
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA!"
which has delighted crowded houses for the past
FIVE WEEKS,
being the greatest success of opera bouffe since
"La Grande Duchesse."

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.......MLLE. GEOFFROY
MARASQUIN.......MLLE. MINELLI
MOURZOUK.......M. DE QUERCEY

Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear. Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Monday, 22, FRANK MAYO, in "DAVY CROCKETT."

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

CALLENDER'S
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

The great Slave Troupe in their
UPROARIOUS PLANTATION DELINEATIONS,
sketches, songs, walk-arounds, jubilees, acts, &c. &c.
FOUR END MEN! TWENTY-ONE ARTISTS!
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Prices, 35c., 50c. and 75c. Box office open daily.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL,
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.

A. De Witt Baldwin, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.

B. L. LUDINGTON,
Administrator, &c.
d1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874.

CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER,
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.

PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.

No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106.6; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 21.5 by 100. Seventy per cent. can remain for five years.

Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

ART! ART! ART!
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell by auction,
AT NO. 845 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 16 and 17, at 8 o'clock,
a large and important collection of
MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
many of which are now on exhibition for the first time in this country.
Free exhibition now open day and evening.

AUCTION SALE BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16. R. LO FORTE, Manufacturer. Peremptory sale of my entire stock of rich cabinet and upholstered furniture, to close the retail business. Now on exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTIETH TO EIGHTY-SEVENTH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 13, FOURTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
March 10, at 1:30.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE,

For the benefit of the widow of WILLIAM M. SANDERS, late master carpenter of this theatre, on which occasion
THE GENEVA CROSS
will be given with the original cast, including:
Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland, Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, John W. Matthews, W. H. Wilder, W. S. Quigley, and others. All the ladies and gentlemen engaged, including the orchestra and chorus under the leadership of Mr. H. S. Tissington, have most generously volunteered.
Seats may now be secured.

"SINGIN SKEWL."

BENEFIT OF

Howard Mission.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of this concert, it will be repeated next TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at
STEINWAY HALL.
Reserved seats for sale at Gurley's, corner of 23d st. and 4th av.; also at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-NIGHT.

Second week of RISTORI'S Farewell Appearances.
RISTORI in a new character TO-NIGHT.
RISTORI—First time as LUCREZIA BORGIA.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 11, first production in America, of Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI, (first time).......as.......Lucrezia Borgia
Recognized as one of her greatest characters.
FRIDAY, (by request,) positively last performance of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY at 1:30, second RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY TIME at a MATINEE of MARY STUART.
POSITIVELY its FINAL REPRESENTATION.
THURSDAY, March 18, RISTORI in BROOKLYN.

SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH.

THE HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS.
A band of TEN EX-SLAVE STUDENTS, from the Normal College at Hampton, Va., will give one grand concert In ALL SOULS' CHURCH, Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Corner 4th av. and 20th st.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First appearance of the great tragic actress, Miss SOPHIA MILES in her great character of Maria Stuart.
Also Mr. THEODORE LOYAL in a new act.
SATSUMA and LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
Miss ADA LAURENT and Miss DOLLY WARREN.
The best entertainment in the City.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, heretofore composing the firm of Snow & Richardson, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, JR., copartners under the firm name of J. J. JOHNSTON & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., copartners under the firm name of J. J. Johnston & Co., hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 473 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Auctioneers, the stock of goods and store fixtures of said bankrupts, consisting of fur and wool hats, cloth caps, manufactured furs, buck and kid gloves and mittens, straw goods, umbrellas, lap-robes, safe, desks, counters, &c.—Dated New-York City, March 1, 1875.

mh2-1aw3wTu* SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN S. MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Martin S. Meyer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROZEL F. PICKERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Rozel F. Pickert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 419 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WATSON and ADELBERT B. TWITCHELL, Bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, or either of them.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Solicitor. f23-1aw3wT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William G. Vander Roest, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.

EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee.
mh2-1aw3wTu*

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ANNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875. }

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS.

THE BIG BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

THE GREAT TROTTING RACES TO-NIGHT.
THREE BRILLIANT CONTESTS.

FIRST RACE.—Grand match, best three in five, between the famous trotters Dan Castello and Pilot.

SECOND RACE.—Two miles and repeat; three entries, Josie, Bessie, Longfellow.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and repeat; four entries, Lyman, Dan Miller, Mary M., Sherman.

GRAND JEROME PARK RUNNING RACES, five-sevenths of a mile, best two in three, by the fastest English thoroughbreds of the Hippodrome stud.

GRAND THREE HOURS PROGRAMME OF TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 13,
GREAT TROTTING ENTERTAINMENTS.

NOTE.—These Races are given in deference to the extraordinary interest manifested by the public in this fashionable mid-Winter amusement, as instituted at this establishment in the heart of the City.

THE GREAT ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF 600 WILD BEASTS.

General admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents; reserved orchestra chairs, 50 cents.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

TO-NIGHT AT 8; CLOSES AT 10.
CALLENDER'S
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

GEORGIA	The Great SLAVE TROUPE as	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	they appeared in England and	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	America during ten years. Up-	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	roarious MINSTREL BILL.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Characteristic. Original.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 End Men; 21 Artists.	MINSTRELS

EVERY EVENING.
FAMILY MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:30.
FAMILY MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:30.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Box-office open daily.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEORGE W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., Signor G. MOROSINI, W. F. MILLS, Signor E. MARZO, AUGUST ARNOLD, OTTO KUPHAL, Signor A. MAGNI, MARK HALLAM, A. STEINHAUS—altogether forty-one eminent artists and Professors, give their personal attention to students in the different branches at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's,
and BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
APPLICATIONS now received for the Spring term.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE, Manager.
Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, The London Comique.
Messrs. HARPER and STANSEL, One-legged Comedians.
Miss JENNY HUGHES. Miss MAGGIE WESTON.
Mr. JOS. NORTON, Juggler. Mr. THOS. GRANGER, Comedian; the GARNELLAS, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, JOHN HART, &c. The Extravaganza KING DING DONG, with the 1,900-POUND BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LADIES' FAIR

For the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
PUNCH AND JUDY. MUSIC.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

SEVENTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, HENRY CARTER, of Trinity Church, New-York; Vocalist, Mme. SALVOTTI, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

MRS. GOODWYN.—ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dramatic Recitals. Tickets, $1, at Gurley's. J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD FOR CASH to close a trust, two of the most elegant pianos ever manufactured; superb carved rosewood cases, rich carved legs, double serpentine work, full round corners, seven and one-quarter octave, overstrung bass, agraffe improvement, full rich tone; made by most celebrated City makers; written warrantee for five years; will be sold for half price; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at A. L. BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for four days.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEVEN-STOP, TWO SET REED ORGAN, $100; sold elsewhere at $200; elegant 7⅓-octave square piano and cover, $275. ROVEN & CO., No. 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

LECTURES.

EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, will lecture to the ladies only, on "Convent Life," in ROBINSON'S HALL, East 16th st., between 5th av. and Union square,

THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.

Doors open at 2 o'clock; lecture at 3:30.

This lecture was given in Philadelphia to an audience of two thousand ladies. Mme. Parepa-Rosa attended this lecture in Boston. In Washington City Mrs. Senator Sprague, Mrs. Dr. Newman and other distinguished ladies were present.

Tickets, 50 cents each; reserved seats, $1.
For sale at hall and No. 805 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes or ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SERENA RHINELANDER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDONNELL, and John Y. McKane, Washington Willis, and David Snediker, as Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Alexander McDonnell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 14, 1875. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1875.

WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f2-1aw6wTu.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BUILDING OF THE GREAT BRIDGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEES CHOSEN.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Bridge Company was held at No. 21 Water street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, the President, in the chair. The Directors present were Mayor Wickham, Mayor Hunter, Controller Powell, Messrs. Stone, Carroll, Kingsley, Stranahan, Nichols, Booth, Turnure, McLean, Motley, Aspinwall, Canda, and Thurber. The special business before the board was the election of an Executive Committee and the appointment of a Finance Committee. Mr. Nichols called the attention of the board to a clause in article 2 of the by-laws, which provides for the election of seven members who shall constitute an Executive Committee, and suggested an amendment increasing the number to eight, which would include four from each city. After some discussion on the subject, Mr. Kingsley said he desired to give notice that at the next meeting of the board he would offer a resolution providing for the amendment as suggested by Mr. Nichols. The members next proceeded to ballot for the election of the Executive Committee, with the following result: Charles J. Canda, James M. McLean, Lawrence Turnure, J. S. T. Stranahan, William Marshall, W. C. Kingsley, and David M. Stone. On motion a resolution was passed providing that the finance officers of the company shall be authorized to pay bills for interest, taxes, rents, the pay roll, and freight as they may fall due. The President stated that he had paid the pay roll, amounting to $800, last Saturday, as an accommodation to the employes. On motion of Mr. Thurber, the bill was audited and ordered to be paid. The President appointed the following gentlemen a Finance Committee: Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, James M. Motley, Francis B. Thurber, Thomas Carroll, Samuel Booth, and George L. Nichols. The board then adjourned, and the Executive Committee went into secret session.

CITY HALL NOTES.

There was very little business on hand yesterday at the City Hall. Mayor Wickham was in his office at an early hour, and was visited by Major Gen. Hancock, Judge Hogan, Senator Gross, Congressman Wood, Commissioner Cox, ex-Recorder Smith, Deputy Commissioner Gumbleton, and Commissioner Porter. A TIMES reporter inquired of him whether he had received any communication from Gov. Tilden disapproving of his action in removing the Fire Commissioners, and requesting him to give them an opportunity of being heard in their own defense. The Mayor replied that he had not heard anything from the Governor on the subject. It is understood, however, that the Governor is opposed to removing any head of a department without a hearing.

Accompanied by W. C. Kingsley, the Mayor left his office early in the afternoon to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge, and did not return until 4 P. M.

Mr. Henry A. Gumbleton, the new Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, who has held the position of Deputy County Clerk since 1865, entered upon his duties yesterday.

Mr. Gumbleton is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, being a delegate from the Fifth Assembly District, and it has been stated among the politicians that he will be put forward as the Tammany Hall candidate for County Clerk next November.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Barker and Commissioner Porter upon the resignation of the former as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works:

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1875.

Hon. Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: Having accepted a position of a mercantile character, tendered me upon your appointment to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, I do hereby resign the position of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, to take effect upon the accession of my successor.

Thanking you for the courtesies extended me during our brief official intercourse, I am, very respectfully,

E. P. BARKER.

COMMISSIONER PORTER'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1875.

E. P. Barker, Esq.:

SIR: When I accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works, I expected to secure the benefit of your ability and long experience in the management of the department by your consent to remain in your present position. Your resignation at this time is, therefore, a matter of great surprise and regret to me. In accepting it I am pleased to know that you are to hold a position more to your advantage.

Thanking you for your valuable services during the brief term of our official relations, and for your offer of advice or other assistance, I am very respectfully, yours,

FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Chamberlain Tappan's report for the past week shows the balance on hand on Feb. 27 to have been $719,431 31; receipts during the week, $1,828,851 40; payments for the week, $937 474 42, leaving a balance on hand up to March 6 of $1,610,788 29.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE.

The regular conference of the Episcopal Church was held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation yesterday, Rev. Dr. Osgood in the chair. After a few introductory remarks by Rev. Dr. Cornwall, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, of the Church of the Atonement, was called on for his promised essay on "Church Architecture." After an introduction, in which the true conception of the church and its architecture was spoken of, the essayist proceeded to specify the various orders and styles of architecture which were not well suited to the needs of the church. Among these were the Egyptian, in which weight and earthiness were the dominant impressions realized; the Grecian, the Roman, the Moorish, and others, including various modern styles, none of which were well suited for church work. What was needed was an order which would best convey an impression of aspiration and communion. To find what he was sure came the nearest to filling the requirements named the church must go to the Gothic, which grew up with Christian thought and life, and which, with later modifications, had been molded to the present need—to the aspiration for the unseen, in that all its lines set the eye to gazing upward. He then passed to the requirements for Protestant worship as compared with the Roman Catholic, and in those found the need for modifications of the order as known in former years. There was, for Protestant worship, need for a reduction and disincumbrance of the space for the congregation, which should be broken up no longer by intruding columns; for in Protestant worship the congregation must be held together, not divided into groups by lines of pillars. The cruciform should, he thought, be retained, and the chancel might well be the most distinctive feature of the interior. He would not, however, have it a mere auditorium, but churchly in its effects, and fitting for the transaction of all church acts—funerals, marriages, and others. He discountenanced the "bespattered splendor" of some of the church decorations, and was impressed with the belief that in some instances the same bad taste had reached the clothing of the clergy. Then, with reference to the Gothic as best adapted for church architecture whether the building be large or small, he concluded, and was followed by Drs. Cornwall, Smith, and Johnson, in remarks complimentary to the essay, and after a vote of thanks, and a recommendation that it be printed, the meeting was adjourned. Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, is to be invited to read an essay at the next meeting of the conference.

AN ANSWER TO COMMISSIONER WALES.

Mr. John D. Tracy denies the statements recently made by Salem H. Wales, before the Aldermanic Committee regarding the business which led him to visit Albany during the last session of the Legislature. His purpose he says was not in the interest of Controller Green, nor did he go at his solicitation, but to represent nearly $15,000,000, worth of property fronting on Morningside and Riverside Parks. Previous to his departure, Mr. Tracy says he held a conversation with Mr. Wales in reference to the bill before the Legislature, the provisions of which clothed Commissioner Van Nort with power to construct the drives in these parks. Mr. Tracy was opposed to the passage of the bill, as he considered that Commissioner Van Nort's department was improperly managed, and he opposed the measure with all the influence he could command, including a petition signed by property-holders and tax-payers in the vicinity of the parks. Mr. Tracy claims that while Mr. Wales was pretending to his associates that he was opposed to taking the construction of the drives from the control of the Park Board, he was in reality doing all in his power to effect that object, and was guilty of duplicity. Mr. Tracy says he thinks if Mr. Wales' knowledge of his duties in the Dock Department is as limited as that manifested by him in the Department of Parks, his services in the former connection will prove very expensive to the City. He also concedes that the City is indebted to Controller Green for his industry and attention to the improvements of the City, particularly Central Park, more than to any other man.

A VICTIM OF MALPRACTICE.

A case of malpractice, by which a young lady lost her life, came to the knowledge of the Brooklyn Police authorities yesterday. As no arrests have yet been made, the facts supplied for publication are of a very meagre kind. From what could be ascertained, however, it appears that the name of the unfortunate victim is Antoinette Fenner, and that she resided at No. 68 President street with her father, Mr. Charles Fenner. Miss Fenner was twenty years of age, and possessed of more than ordinary personal attractions. She was of a very gay disposition, and her father, who is a furrier, being in fair circumstances, the last two years of her life were spent in a constant round of amusements. Some weeks ago Miss Fenner became very ill, and on Feb. 28 Drs. Skene and Ford were called to attend her. These gentlemen at once discovered that the unfortunate girl had been the victim of malpractice. Every effort was made to save her life, but in vain, and on Sunday evening she died. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Semms was notified of the case and made a post mortem examination of the deceased. The result of the post mortem has not been made known, but it has been ascertained from good authority that the Central Office detectives are on the track of the guilty parties. Miss Fenner, it is said, was engaged to a well-known hotel-keeper in New-York.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

THE WHOLESALE EXPORTATION OUT OF SEASON—THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL STATES SHOULD BE UNIFORM.

The usual monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of Mr. David H. Haight, No. 284 Madison avenue, Royal Phelps, President, in the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Halleck presented a memorial from Mr. Lawrence Verity, and some twenty other resident and visiting sportsmen of South Oyster Bay, Seaford, and the vicinity, soliciting the co-operation of the association in altering the laws in relation to duck-shooting, so as to extend the close season for ducks from May 1 to Oct. 20, and protesting against the enaction of any laws prohibiting Spring snipe-shooting. In view of the small number of Bay snipe frequenting the shooting grounds of Long Island in the Spring, and the few birds killed, the memorialists considered the subject unworthy of legislation. The matter was referred to the Standing Committee on Game Laws.

Mr. Halleck also read a communication from F. D. Bosworth, of Brighton, England, dated Feb. 11, appealing to him, in the name of justice, and in the interest of every sportsman in America, to use every influence in stopping the wholesale exportation of pinnated grouse (prairie hen) from Iowa and other Western States to the ports of Great Britain. "The game dealers," Mr. Bosworth says, "assure me that they are now arriving in tons, and I know whereof I speak when I assure you that they seem to be here in countless thousands, all victims of the trap, not a shot-hole in one of them. Through the local, State, and national organizations this system of trapping, I believe, can be stopped. The game dealer here displays his hundred birds in the morning, to be soon exhausted by anxious buyers, when fresh barrels are rolled out and opened, and other hundreds take the places of the first, repeating itself from day to day, and they are sold at about one-half the price of the English, Scotch, or Norway grouse. If this destruction continues, how long will it require to sweep this beautiful game bird from the prairies?"

In relation to the wholesale exportation of game referred to in the communication of Mr. Bosworth, the Chairman read an affidavit setting forth that the Star Union Line had now in its possession, at Pier No. 38 North River, about 178 barrels of prairie chicken, intended for export to Europe, which were shipped to this City by P. B. Weaver, of Chicago, Ill. The Chairman thought the association should take some action in suppressing this wholesale exportation of prairie chicken to Europe during the prohibited season. The New-York Association did not allow game to be sold out of season in this City, but had not the power to seize game from other States *in transitu*. He would like to seize the game himself as it lay on the dock, but they had not the power to do so, and public opinion would not support them in it. He thought the Sportsmen's Club in Chicago ought to take steps to prevent the transportation of game out of season, and suggested that the attention of the association in that State be called to the matter. The subject was referred to the counsel of the association, with power to communicate with the officers of the Sportsmen's Club in Chicago.

The petitions and affidavits of several small game-dealers, against whom suits had been commenced for selling venison out of season, requesting the leniency of the association in view of the circumstances of their cases, were referred to the Executive Committee, to take such action as they may deem proper.

On motion it was resolved to remit the annual dues of Mr. Hayes, the late efficient Secretary, who is prevented by illness from attending the meetings of the association.

Mr. C. E. Whitehead, counsel of the association, announced that he had obtained three judgments against the property of Joseph Racey, the dealer who had been proceeded against for selling game out of season, but found that Racey possessed no property. He then obtained an execution against Racey's body, and had him confined in jail for five days, when he was brought before Judge Donohue on habeas corpus. The Judge released him on the limits on bail; but should circumstances require such action Racey's bondsmen could be proceeded against. He had commenced six suits against small dealers for selling prairie chickens, quail, and venison since March 1, and twelve similar suits were in the hands of the Secretary. Considering the extraordinary watchfulness of their detectives, this he thought indicated pretty well how generally the law was observed. No game was sold in this city out of season. People could get it in New-Jersey, but not in this city. On March 1, thousands of prairie chickens were sent out of this City to Boston and other places throughout the country, the dealers being afraid to keep them in New-York. This was another instance of the necessity of having uniform game laws in all the States. If a uniform law existed people would not be buying up large quantities of game during the last days of the season, and transporting it over the border to other States. In relation to the suits commenced by the association against dealers in game in Albany, he had only to say that two of the parties gave in their adhesion to the association, while a third, who went to trial before Judge Westbrook and a jury, obtained a verdict on the defense that what he sold was not quail, but curlew, with the bills cut off. On this defense the jury gave a verdict for the defendant, which was another instance of the difficulty of getting a verdict in such matters from a jury, no matter how clearly the case may be made out. The feeling there was that the dealer being a well-known citizen was persecuted by a wealthy association. However, he thought the association had every reason to congratulate itself on the Albany suits, having taken action against prominent dealers, and stopped in the capital the trade in game out of season.

The meeting then adjourned.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

At a late hour on Saturday night a gang of burglars effected an entrance to the office of L. Lesser & Co., dealers in old iron, at the corner of Twenty-first street and Tenth avenue, by forcing open a rear window. They then drilled several holes in the door of a safe, and introducing a quantity of powder, blew open the safe. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of Patrolman Nixon, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was on post on Tenth avenue. The officer hastened to the office and found the front door and windows fastened. Procuring assistance, the door was forced open, but by the time the officers had gained admission the thieves had escaped through the rear window, taking with them $6 in money and a silver watch, which they had taken from the safe.

The sewing-machine store No. 166 Essex street, was on Saturday night visited by burglars, who forced open a rear window and carried off 200 sewing-machine shuttles, twelve pounds of skein silk, six dozen of spool silk, 7,000 machine needles, fifteen pairs of scissors, and a silver watch, valued in all at $405.

The store of G. N. Dixon, at No. 44 Cortlandt street, was entered by thieves a few nights ago, by means of false keys, and robbed of $1,200 worth of pocket-books and other property. The Police have not succeeded in obtaining any clue to the burglars in either of the above cases.

ORGANIZING FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The gentlemen who have been interested in Mr. James M. Drake's plan for securing rapid transit met to the number of thirty in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing an association under the title of the Rapid Transit Deferred Capital Fund Association. Mr. B. L. Ackerman presided, and Mr. Frank G. Brown acted as Secretary. After a short discussion a committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Monday next. A permanent President, Secretary, and Treasurer will then be elected, and a Finance Committee chosen. Permanent offices for the association will be hired, and ward associations will be organized, which will report to the central association, and will send delegates to represent them at the stated meetings of the latter. The objects of the organization will be pushed as rapidly as possible in every other way that may suggest itself.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CHANGES.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company Directory met yesterday, and received the resignation of President Alexandre. Mr. George G. Forrest, a Director of the Panama Railroad, President of the Kansas and Missouri Pacific Railroad, and President of the New-York Emigration Commission, was immediately elected to fill the vacant Directorship. Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, was then elected President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and Mr. G. S. Scott, of Scott, Strong & Co., Vice President. No action was taken in regard to the declination of Gen. Colton.

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY CREW.

Active preparations for the coming college regatta are now going on at Princeton. Mr. Nicoll, who was Captain and stroke of the former Freshman crew, was elected Captain of the University for this year, and the choice of the crew lies wholly with him. Nine men are now training, and work two hours a day in the gymnasium of the college, the greater part of the time being devoted to pulling in regular order against patent rowing weights. The Freshman crew is also working hard, but it is not thought that they will do as well as the others. A grand class regatta will take place in May at New-Brunswick, on the Raritan.

THE LOSS OF THE GIOVANNI.

On the 4th inst. the Italian bark Giovanni, from Palermo for Boston, was wrecked off Cape Cod and the Captain and fifteen of the crew were drowned. The steward alone escaped. Capt. G. Pirraino was a man of prominence among his countrymen, having served valiantly as an officer in the Royal Italian Navy, and a meeting was held yesterday at the office of A. P. Agresta, ship broker, in Pearl street, to urge upon Consul De Luca to use every endeavor to recover the unfortunate Captain's remains. Among those present were A. D. Bonanno, Capt. A. La Nasa, of the bark Pasquale Ajello; Capt. G. Luna, of the bark Veresa Lo Vico, Capt. G. Dominici, of the bark Giulia, and other Italian captains now here. It was resolved to give the dead officer a grand funeral, and a committee waited upon Consul De Luca to ask his co-operation, which was readily granted.

THE NATURE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

LECTURE OF GEORGE T. CURTIS—THE HONEST DIVERSITY OF OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis delivered a lecture last evening before the New-York Association for the Promotion of Science and Art, in Dr. Rutgers' Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, on the nature of the American Union as the chief controversy involved in the civil war. The church was well filled by an appreciative audience, and the lecture, which embraced a comprehensive review of the causes of disagreement which led to secession of the Southern States, was listened to with much interest. Mr. Curtis commenced by stating that the framers of the Constitution reached the conclusion that political sovereignty was capable of division, and that the people of the several States might resist certain powers of the General Government. But whether the granting of these powers to the General Government was from the people of those several States, or from the States or sovereigns themselves, were questions that could not be settled in advance, and on which there could not be any unanimity of opinion. In fact, this question could not arise and become developed until after a new Government had been for some time in operation.

The starting point of this diversity of opinion was in 1798. In that year, during the Presidency of Mr. John Adams, Congress passed a couple of laws which caused great commotion, one of which made it a crime to write, print, or utter any false, scandalous, or malicious writing against the Government or either House of Congress, or the President, with intent to bring them into disrepute. They were both pretty high-handed measures, and gave rise to much agitation. Resolutions were passed in the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky defining their position in relation to these measures, and thirty years afterward South Carolina and other States claimed the right to dissent with the action of the General Government upon the basis of these resolutions, which were so worded as to be open to different interpretations. In these laws were contained the very essence of those principles which were afterward contended for by South Carolina and Virginia. He referred to the discussion which took place between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calahoun in 1830, in relation to the new theories of constitutional government propounded by the Legislature of South Carolina, and said that the opinions expressed by these men, who were both honest in their convictions, laid the foundation of that diversity of opinion as to the sovereignty of the individual States which, in 1861, led to the civil war between the North and the South. He then went on to show that the people of the South, who adopted the views of Mr. Calhoun, were, in many instances, as honest in their convictions and as patriotic as the people of the North, who followed the principles advocated by Mr. Adams. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Judge Pierrepont to Mr. Curtis for the valuable information he had imparted to the society.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. A communication was received from the Board of City Works stating that the water rates in Brooklyn were lower than in many other cities in the Union, and that they could not be reduced. The communication was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage. The draft of a bill, which is to be presented to the Legislature, authorizing the Common Council to appropriate $500,000 for the completion of the storage reservoir at Hempstead, was presented by the Corporation Counsel and referred to the same committee. A resolution was offered directing the Board of City Works to compel theatrical managers to remove all bill-posts, awnings, &c., from street corners and curb-stones. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature not to pass any bills at present pending in the Assembly or Senate which placed the assessments for benefits conferred on property surrounding Prospect Park on the city at large. A similar resolution was passed in reference to the reopening of Atlantic street. Mr. Daniel Walsh was nominated by Mayor Hunter to fill the vacancy caused in the Board of Assessors by the death of the late John McDiarmid, of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Walsh's nomination was confirmed. Mr. McDiarmid was a Republican; his successor is a Democrat.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The annual meeting of the Five Points House of Industry was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the President, in the chair. The Superintendent submitted a report showing the number of persons under the care of the management to have been 1,118, of whom 611 were children and 507 were homeless women. Of the latter 247 were provided with situations, 276 returned to their friends, and 14 died. The number of inmates at present is 328. During the past year 408,710 meals have been provided at an expense of three and one-half cents each. The Treasurer's annual report showed the receipts to have been $33,527 04; disbursements, $34,326 88, leaving a balance on hand of $799 84. The expense per capita of providing for the inmates of the institution was $80 77. The free hospital for children, opened in 1861, has treated 10,751 cases, only 92 of which were fatal. The following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Morris K. Jesup, President; George F. Betts, Secretarp; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; G. H. Morgan, Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, A. Van Rensselaer, D. Lydig Suydam, David S. Egleston.

THE CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

Some excitement was occasioned at Police Head-quarters yesterday by a long consultation being had between Superintendent Walling and Mr. Ross, who came here in company with Detective Wood, of Philadelphia. It was thought from this that some new developments might be expected regarding the whereabouts of the stolen child Charley Ross. It would appear, however, that the advent of Mr. Ross and Detective Wood arose from illusory information given them. Superintendent Walling informed a TIMES reporter that a lady residing in Brooklyn had written Mr. Ross several letters intimating that she thought she knew where Charley Ross was, and that Mr. Ross came to this City in reference to it. The Superintendent stated in addition that Detective Silleck, acting under his instructions, had fully investigated the matter, and found the information to be valueless.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. William C. Maxwell, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Assistant Attorney General E. C. Brearley, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., and Hon. Henry P. Haven, of New-London, Conn., are at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressmen Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York; J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana, and T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri; Prof. W. P. Blake, of New-Haven; H. H. Porter, of Chicago, and Orlando Tompkins, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CURIOSITIES OF FEMALE LIFE.

On Feb. 22, at the monthly meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, held at King's College, in London, an interesting paper on the duration of female life as distinct from that of the male sex was read by Mr. Carnelius Walford, F. S. S. He showed that the subject was one which had not attracted much special attention till a comparatively recent period. Dr. Halley, of Breslau, who wrote in 1693, having evidently supposed both sexes to be equally long-lived. Maitland, in his *History of London*, published in 1739, was of opinion that the old idea of there being more females than males in the world was a fallacy, the christenings of boys within the bills of mortality being three per cent. greater than those of girls. Kerseboom, in his investigations into the mortality of Dutch annuitants in 1742, separated the male from the female lives; but he does not appear in his tables to have noted any difference in their relative longevity. Four years later, M. Deparcieux, in his observations on the nominees of French Tontines, lays it down that the "expectancy of life" is greater in the female than in the male at all ages; but he does not determine the precise ratio. It was the "Equitable" Society which, in 1762, first approximated to the truth of the matter, by making a distinction of rates of premium for each sex, and taking no female lives under fifty years of age as insurers except at special rates. The well-known Dr. Price, a great authority on insurance matters, in 1771-3, speaks incidentally of "the greater mortality of males as compared with females" as being generally acknowledged; and Brand, speaking of the "Amicable," says that in it "the life of a woman as compared with that of a man is of the same proportion as two to one." Mr. T. Chester, in 1783, asserted that the difference between male and female lives was in favor of the latter; and the same rule was laid down in some Swedish tables constructed by Dr. Price about the same date. It is only in the fifth edition of his work on this subject that Dr. Price appears to have woke up to the importance of the question, in the interest of insurance companies. Mr. Walford then quoted the statements of the Carlisle Tables, of the Parliamentary Committee of 1827, of M. Quetelet, of Messrs. Bailey and Day, of Mr. Finlaison, &c., as on the whole showing that from first to last the expectancy of life is greater in the female than in the male sex. The same result was arrived at from certain statistics of uninsured lives among the higher and wealthier classes, which were obtained and tabulated in 1874—a result which may be expressed in the following terms, viz.: That "at every age the aggregate mortality from birth up to such age is greater among males than among females; and that out of the same number of each sex, born alive, fewer males than females survive to any given age." On the whole, the above statement is confirmed, added the reader of the paper, by the experience of foreign countries, both on the Continent and in America. But this must be understood with some qualification; for, strangely enough, while the expectancy of life is greater generally among women than men, most offices find that of a given number of insured lives more women die than men. This, however, was to be accounted for by the fact that whereas male insurers are drawn from all classes, only one small class of females, as a rule, seek to insure their lives—namely, women in a state of actual or expectant pregnancy; and here, as he believed, lay the secret of the anomaly which had been observed, and to which attention had been already drawn in the *Insurance Cyclopædia*, now in the course of publication. The paper gave rise to a long and interesting conversation, in which Dr. Alfred Smee, of the Bank of England; Mr. W. B. Hodge, Mr. Tait, Mr. Allen, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Harben, &c., took part; and the proceedings of the evening were closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his "able and lucid contribution to actuarial science."

TUFTS COLLEGE.

THE FIGHT OVER THE PRESIDENCY—DR. MINER VS. YOUNG BLOOD—THE AIM OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE OLD MANAGEMENT—THE CANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

There is much interest in certain circles, particularly in the Universalist denomination, over the contest now going on for the Presidency of Tufts College. Rev. Dr. Miner, who has been President for many years, resigned some months ago, for the purpose of taking more active charge of his church in this city, which has been steadily on the decline since its removal up-town from the old and narrow School street to the new and broader Columbus avenue. Though his management of the college has been such as to secure for it a strong financial foundation, it has by no means been satisfactory to many earnest friends of the college, and when his resignation was made public those who had long desired to see the standard of the college raised, recognized the opportunity. Hence the contest. It is between those who want to see Tufts lifted up even with other New-England colleges, to see it advance steadily, broaden and grow, and the advocates of the old policy of mistaken economy. The college has long had an excellent Faculty, and the instruction, so far as it has gone, has been thorough and substantial, but somehow the institution has been on the whole unpopular, and has taken rank below other institutions of its class. Dr. Miner's peculiar characteristics have not been of the kind to attract young men to him; and his illiberal course in public affairs has undoubtedly worked against the college. It has been thought by many of the Alumni, among whom are a number of able and scholarly men of broad views and liberal culture, that if a young man of sufficient training and ability should be chosen President, a man who could take vigorous hold of, and push the college ahead, a great gain would be made, and toward this end they have exerted themselves.

The President is elected by a Board of Trustees. The majority of these are very good business men, but, with few exceptions, are not graduates, and the difficulty is to convince them of the importance of a thorough change in the management. Dr. Miner has been anxious to secure the election of ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine, a prominent Universalist, but he has persistently declined, always declaring that his training and life have not been such as to fit him for such a position, especially if an active President is desired. Now the friends of Dr. Miner are earnestly advocating the election of one of the Faculty, their thought being that eventually Dr. Miner will give up his church and again accept the position of President of the college, their candidate retiring in his favor. It is well known that Dr. Miner's heart is in the college, and his retirement was undoubtedly most reluctantly decided upon. The friends of the opposition, who are so desirous of infusing young blood into the institution, have put forth several candidates, most prominent of whom is Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Capen is a graduate of the college, a thoroughly educated, well-trained man. He prepared for the law and began its practice, when he decided to enter the ministry, where his heart was. He has made a brilliant record as a clergyman, and has shown a hearty interest in the college. He is a member of the Board of Trustees, having been elected to that position by the Alumni, who were given a voice in the board not many years ago. Another candidate prominent before the board is Rev. Smith Dodge, of Stamford, Conn., who also has an admirable record, and would meet the requirements of the position. Rev. Mr. Bolles, of Salem, has been a prominent candidate, but it is understood that he and others have been withdrawn, leaving Messrs. Capen and Dodge alone in the field, against the candidate of the other side. The Faculty of the college, an able set of men, have united in a petition indorsing Mr. Capen, but this should not be taken as an indication of hostility to Dr. Miner. He has strong friends in the Faculty, and all regret his retirement.

The college is well able to step to the front rank of New-England colleges. It is rich in resources. Dr. Miner during all of his service in the office of President has given the closest attention to the question of finance, and probably no man could have got more money and could have better invested that money than he. It has now property valued at a full million of dollars, and it derives a substantial income from at least seven hundred and fifty thousand. There are twenty-seven scholarships in the gift of the college, and much assistance in the form of gratuities is rendered. All that is wanted now is a broad, liberal management to make it a first-class New-England college. The election will probably occur in a few days.

NEW-ENGLAND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* makes a vigorous protest against the prevailing methods of warming and ventilating school-houses in that section. He writes: "Nine-tenths of the common district school-houses of New-England, where all our children get the first rudiments, consist of one smallish room, with two windows on each of three sides; on the other side an outside door; near the door a big cast-iron box stove, a regular wood-eater; back of the stove, in the corner, the teacher's desk which, when the stove is red-hot—as it has to be to keep the frigid zone of the back seats at anything like habitable warmth—is like a furnace. The hard benches and inconvenient desks take up two-thirds of the room opposite the door. The back seats, which are occupied by the older pupils, are built against the wall. Just imagine a delicate girl of twelve or fourteen sitting through a New-England Winter with her back leaning against the cold, frosty dampness of a plastered wall, or, worse, against a window through whose numerous cracks and crevices the cold air is pouring upon her unprotected head and neck. She goes on the floor to her classes, gets heated from the stove, returns to her seat to cool off, day after day, until illness keeps her at home; at the close of the term and for years, probably, she is a fit subject for the writers on "Sex in Education" to theorize upon. Driven from the desk by the heat, the teacher stays on the floor from necessity, and when so warm that it is no longer endurable lets down a window, which exposes some of the scholars to a draught, or opens the door, thereby freezing the feet of others. We say freezing advisedly, having known of instances where heels and toes have been frozen sitting in a Massachusetts school-room. In one instance, during the present Winter, a visitor entered a school-room to find the stove red-hot, the air all consumed, every scholar but one lying down, and the teacher pale and almost breathless. A week later, the teacher and several of the pupils were ill of fevers. Nearly every day we see accounts of schools broken up by the illness of teacher or pupils; and if we look to the real root of the matter, we shall find that two-thirds of the prevailing influenzas, colds, and inflamed throats are contracted in our ill-ventilated, ill-arranged school-houses. Something has got to be done about it, or there will be no children and young people left to theorize upon."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

The condition of the South and the prospects for the coming season are very fairly set forth in the following extract from a letter to the commercial agency of McKillop & Sprague. The letter is dated at Pensacola, Fla., and we are informed represents the state of affairs in most of the Southern States, with the exception of Texas: "We are thirty-three per cent. worse off than we were a year ago. We have one of the most beautiful sites for a large commercial city in the South, but it does not improve as it ought to with the natural advantages it has. This I attribute to the fact that our large timber merchants who make money here, invariably spend it away from home, and our only increase in size comes from men of moderate means who simply lay out their money to make a small home. With all the facts staring me in the face, I certainly would advise all dealers to limit their lines of credits against any portion of the South. The people here are as honest as any in the world, but they cannot pay when they have no means, and while it is gratifying to know that business men are honest, it does not assist the creditors, if they are unable to pay. We are going to have a very dull Summer, and I fear that many of our business men will go under."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ann Farrell, aged fifty, fell down stairs at No. 80 Oliver street yesterday, and dislocated her hip.

The European steamers took out fifty-six bags of letters and ninety-one bags of newspapers yesterday.

Mrs. Talbot, of No. 308 East Twelfth street, fell at the corner of Broome and Mercer streets yesterday and broke her leg.

Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, will deliver a lecture entitled "Convent Life," at Robinson Hall, to-day at 3:30 P. M.

Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, is expected to lead the exercises at the Fulton street prayer-meeting at noon to-day.

John Walsh, aged fifty, of No. 240 East Fortieth street, while crossing Broadway at Worth street, fell and fractured his right leg.

Phillipine Merkle, aged sixty-two years, a German midwife residing at No. 251 Broome street, dropped dead near her residence yesterday.

The Western and Northern mails were five hours late yesterday and the eastern mail two hours late, the delay being caused by the snow-storm.

Miss Laura M. Bronson will read an essay on "The Voice" before the Woman's Social Education Society, at No. 44 Union square, to-day at 3 P. M.

Mary E. Blanck, aged nine months, fell from a chair in her parents' residence, No. 546 Greenwich street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Proposals for erecting an additional building for the accommodation of the animals in the Central Park Menagerie, are invited by the Park Commissioners.

A grand opening of Spring fashions will take place to-day at the warerooms of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.

The piano manufacturers of the City say that they do not anticipate any trouble with their employes on account of the reductions recently made in their rates of wages.

Michael Callaghan, aged forty-five, had his skull fractured by an iron tub falling on him while at work in the hold of a steamer at pier No. 36, North River, yesterday.

According to the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory the fall of snow for the week ending on the 6th inst. was 8.75 inches, the amount of rain during the same time was 1.57 inches.

At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Eighth street, 2,215 patients received gratuitous treatment during the past month. At the German Hospital seventy-six patients are at present under treatment.

The New-York Universal Peace Union will hold a meeting at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Robert Willets and Miss Helen M. Slocum.

The Fire Department will soon be strengthened by the acquisition of eight aerial ladders, four of which are now being built. Proposals for the construction of four others will be opened on the 17th inst.

The boys and girls of the Howard Mission, under the direction of "Aunt Polly Bassett," will give a representation of an old-fashioned "singin' skewl" at Steinway Hall, this evening, for the benefit of that institution.

Two hundred shares of Panama and two hundred shares of other stocks in small lots were bought in under the rule at the Stock Exchange yesterday for the account of L. D. Roudebush, a broker, with an office at No. 11 Broad street.

At yesterday's meeting of the Methodist preachers, Rev. Dr. Warren delivered a lecture on "Hymnology." An experience meeting, to be devoted to the same subject, will be held next Monday, when Rev. Dr. Bottome will be the first speaker.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church will celebrate its fourth anniversary in the church edifice to-morrow evening. Rev. George H. Hepworth and Rev. William H. Thoms will deliver addresses.

According to a resolution adopted yesterday by the Board of Charities and Correction, in future, officers and employes of the department desiring leave of absence must apply for the same to the Commissioners through the heads of the respective institutions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Boyle, indicted for breaking into the premises of John Hood, No. 776 Greenwich street, on the night of the 24th of February, and stealing therefrom property valued at $70, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The creditors of Wheatley, Williams & Co., the large sugar-refiners, whose failure was announced about a fortnight ago, met yesterday afternoon in the office of Bradish, Johnson & Sons, No. 117 Front street. A statement of the condition of the firm was presented, and a committee appointed to investigate.

Edward J. Wilson, the alleged swindling horse-dealer, who victimized John O. Taylor and one McBride, by means of forged checks was released on furnishing $3,000 bail in the District Attorney's office. George H. Coolidge, No. 108 John street, and Joseph Eager, No. 34 Cliff street, became sureties for Wilson.

Much annoyance was experienced by pedestrians yesterday on account of the accumulations of water and half-melted snow in the streets. Many of the mail trains arrived long after their schedule time, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, and the delivery of the correspondence was in some instances considerably delayed.

The Controller having disapproved the sureties of Fisher & Co., to whom the contract for inclosing the Lincoln statue in Union square was awarded by the Park Commissioners, the action of the board has been rescinded, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Janes & Kirtland. Their bid was $2,150, that of Fisher & Co., $1,600.

It has just been discovered that no provision is made by the law for the positions of Captain and Lieutenants of the Custom-house night watch, in vogue during the past twenty years. Capt. Meek and Lieuts. Pulman and Bensel have accordingly resigned. They have been reappointed day inspectors, and have been reinstated as such in their old places in the Barge Office.

Among the deserving charitable institutions which find it necessary during the present hard times to appeal to the public for assistance is the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, No. 487 Hudson street. Bishop Potter, in a recent circular letter, commends it to the clergy and laity of the City. Subscriptions may be addressed to the Treasurer, H. H. Cammann, No. 25 Pine street.

The inquest in the case of James Orr, killed during a drunken quarrel by Philip Olwell, in Olwell's shanty on the rocks at Seventy-eighth street and Fourth avenue, was concluded yesterday. Sarah Noble and Julia Desmond, occupying an adjacent shanty, swore they heard a cry of murder in Olwell's shanty. The jury rendered a verdict against Olwell, who was committed to the Tombs.

Postmaster James and Assistant Postmaster Pierson have returned from Washington, where they had a long consultation with Supervising Architect Potter in regard to the interior arrangement of the new Post Office. The general arrangement of the building and the plan of construction of the working furniture as previously devised were found to be satisfactory, with a few alterations. Mr. Potter promised to be guided by the wishes of the New-York officials in everything.

The Board of Managers of the Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor of the City held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Bible House, with Col. Frederick Conklin in the chair. The reports of the various committees were received and approved. The Secretary's report, which was adopted, shows that 32,137 persons were relieved during the past month, against 26,155 for the same month last year. There were 11,070 visits made and $25,225 expended.

Eight unlicensed liquor-dealers—among them the widow of Michael Nixon, the murderer—having been indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the Excise law, were notified on Saturday to attend at the District Attorney's office, the District Attorney not being satisfied with the absurdly trivial bail of $100 demanded by the Police Magistrates. The delinquent liquor-dealers put in an appearance at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and were required either to take out licenses immediately or furnish $500 bail each to attend trial. The majority of the dealers complied with the requirements of the Excise law.

The Trustees of the Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary held their first annual meeting last evening, with Mr. M. Altmann presiding. During the past year 11,422 patients were under treatment; 23,792 prescriptions were issued, and twenty-five deaths occurred. The receipts were $1,275 43, and the expenditures $602. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Morris Altmann; Treasurer, Hon. P. Kehr; Secretary, E. P. Orrell; Resident Physician, John P. Ermentrau.t A Board of Directors of fourteen was also elected.

S. S. Gage, a clerk, of No. 315 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, came before Inspector Speight at Police Head-quarters last evening, and stated that on last Saturday evening he got on the rear platform of car No. 100, of the Third Avenue Line, at the Astor House. Six men got on at the same time, three on each side of the platform, and jostled and crowded him. The conductor, who was inside the car, shut the door in Gage's face, and would not open it although Gage shouted to him to do so. The gang shoved Gage's hands over his head, and robbed him of his wallet, containing $13. They then jumped off the car.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention of Irish Societies was held last evening at new Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, President Thomas Kerrigan presiding. Delegates from all the prominent Irish societies in the City were present, taking an active part in the proceedings. After a lengthy discussion the following gentlemen were elected: Michael Meehan, Grand Marshal; Thomas Riley, First Aid, and Jeremiah Healy, Second Aid.

A meeting of delegates of the various German societies was held last evening at Turn Hall, in Fourth street, with Mr. M. Ellinger presiding. The object of the meeting was to complete the arrangements for the German mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute. One hundred and nine societies were represented, and the following eminent speakers signified their intention to address the meeting: Senator Schurz, Bayard Taylor, ex-Gov. Salomon, S. Kaufmann, and others.

The monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association given last evening was attended by a large gathering of members and their friends. The event of the occasion was a grand concert by the well-known artists, Mrs. Gulager, Mr. Christian Fritsch, Mr. George Matzka, and Mr. Henry Carter. The programme embraced an overture on the organ by Mr. Carter, a solo from "Mignon," by Fritsch; selection from "Vespri Siciliani," by Mrs. Gulager, and a fine rendering of Gounod's "Ave Maria," arranged from Bach's prelude, by Mrs. Gulager, Mr. Matzka, Mr. Schwickardi, and Mr. Carter.

BROOKLYN.

James Bombeston, while drunk, walked into the river at the foot of Noble street yesterday morning. He was rescued by Officer Remento, of the Seventh Precinct.

The March term of the County Court opened yesterday, Judge Moore presiding. After the calendar had been called, the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Patrick Wallace, who was arrested on the 28th of October of last year for killing his wife at No. 356 North Second street, will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Thursday next, under an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree.

Dr. James Hay makes affidavit that Alice Owen, who was recently beaten in a brutal manner by her husband, George Owen, of No 125 Oakland avenue, is seriously injured internally. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Owen.

In the City Court, Special Term, before Judge McCue, yesterday, argument was heard on an order to show cause why a temporary injunction issued some time ago restraining the North Second Street and Middle Village Railroad Company from erecting a "siding" at corner of First street and Broadway, E. D., should not be made permanent. Decision reserved.

Argument will be heard next Wednesday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, on a motion to set aside an injunction granted some time ago restraining the Coney Island Railroad from laying tracks on a portion of the Coney Island road claimed by the Washington Cemetery Association as their private property.

Frederick Cronin, aged thirty-two years, bit three fingers off the right hand of George Walters, the proprietor of a liquor store at No. 60 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon. Cronin had called for drinks, for which he refused to pay, and Walters was in the act of ejecting him from the store when he was bitten. Cronin was arrested by Officer Grant, of the Second Precinct.

STATEN ISLAND.

Hon. George William Curtis will deliver the closing lecture before the Free Reading room Association of New-Brighton, at the Village Hall, this evening. The subject of the lecture will be "Woman in the Old Time and the New."

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love reports that he received $31,742 79 in taxes and assessments last week.

The annual charter election for Mayor and members of the Common Council of Orange is being held there to-day.

The receipts of stock at the Abattoir last week were 276 car-loads, containing 2,234 head of cattle, 12,530 hogs, and 5,754 sheep.

David Jarrard, the eldest son of Hon. Levi D. Jarrard, State Senator from Middlesex County, died Sunday at his residence in New-Brunswick, of lung disease.

A new public school-house is to be erected in New-Brunswick, at a cost of $47,000. The contract has been awarded, and work will be commenced immediately.

Gifford Hatcher was struck by a locomotive while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track across the Hackensack Meadows, and sustained serious injury. He was taken to the Charity Hospital in Jersey City.

John J. Camp, Jr., of Newark, coal agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was instantly killed by a Washington train at the Commerce street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 4:30 P. M. yesterday.

Yesterday morning Chancellor Runyon granted the petition for the appointment of a Receiver for the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, and conferred the appointment upon C. A. Hobart, of Paterson, ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly.

William Niece, a well-known desperado, of New-Providence, in Union County, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the State Prison for committing an atrocious assault and battery upon Constable Samson, and attempting to stab him.

Robert Roberts, the sailor on the Cunard steamer Java who fell from the mast-head and was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, has since died from his injuries. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister in England who were dependent upon him for support.

Yesterday morning the members of the Essex County Bar assembled in the Supreme Court-room, at the Court-house in Newark, to take action upon the death of Nehemiah Perry, Jr. Judge Titsworth presided, and Frederick W. Leonard served as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions prepared by a committee were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered sent to the family of the deceased. Addresses were delivered by Courtlandt Parker, John P. Jackson, W. B. Guild, Henry Young, Frederick Adams, Judge Titsworth, G. N. Abeel, and others, and all paid a high tribute to the merits and abilities of the deceased. A resolution was adopted that all the members of the Bar attend the funeral to-morrow in a body.

John Mulvihill was placed on trial in the Hudson County Courts yesterday on an indictment charging him with an assault with intent to kill. The parties assaulted were Freeholder Charles F. Ruh, Fritz A. Myer, the Republican candidate for Sheriff at the last election, and Peter Hansen. They had been at a meeting of the Town Council of Union Hill, and were proceeding home about 12 o'clock. While standing on the corner of Palaside avenue and Blum street, Mulvihill fired two shots at them. Ruh and Myer pursued him, but although he was intoxicated they could not capture him. They recognized him, however, and caused his arrest the following day. Mr. Ruh had arrested the prisoner at one time for beating an old man, and he then made threats of violence. The case was still on when the court adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—W. F. Curry, H. Buchard, Mrs. H. Buchard, F. M. Shaw, Robert Wilson, John Pratt, Alf. Clare, F. Catherleigh, J. N. Corliss, C. Perring, Amasa Mason, Mrs. Amasa Mason, Miss Atwater.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:22 | Sun sets.....6:01 | Moon sets...8:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:07 | Gov. Island.9:56 | Hell Gate..11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, March 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Moselle, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; North Point, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., H. Gelpcke; Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Metropolis, Ellis, Savannah, Lunt Brothers.

Ship Dover Castle, (Br.,) Culbert, London, Arkell, Tufft & Co.

Barks N. M. Haven, Ulrich, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Jasper, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Lindola, (Norw.,) Rostron, Bristol, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Harriet S. Jackson, Bacon, Matanzas for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Anita, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Frederickshaven, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Amy, (Br.,) Pinkham, Gibraltar for orders, George F. Bulley; Georgiana, (Br.,) Bartling, Lockport, N. S., Heney & Parker; Geralamo, (Aust.,) Ghesto, Rio de Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.; Proteus, Farr, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas, J. Borland & Co.; Kaluna, Nash, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Brother.

Schrs. Glimpse, (Br.,) Rennels, Rio de Janeiro, T. Norton & Co.; Rosa Eppinger, Bayles, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Feb. 27, via Key West March 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Alexandria March 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. P. Ames.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Barling & Davis.

Schr. J. Morton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bell, Aux Cayes 17 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Bret, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales; Feb. 17, lat. 18 15 N., lon. 74 30; spoke brig Ariel, of Halifax, from —— for St. Jago.

Schr. Jefferson, Anderson, Indianola 16 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Excelsior, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Tillie, Freeman, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Vindicator, for Philadelphia; barks N. M. Havens and New-York, for Matanzas; H. S. Jackson, for ——; brigs Nile, for Port Simon; Callao, for Matanzas; schrs. F. Atwood, for Nassau; Mary E. Douglass, for Cape Hayti; Ocean Pearl, for Baracoa; Eothen, for Jeremie; A. H. Lennox, for St. Marc; N. Hand, for Manzanilla; A. E. Babcock, for Charleston; May Morn, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 5.—Arr. brig Oyster Bed Lass, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; schrs. Kate Carleton, Havana; A lel zi, Cienfuegos; Thetis, Pascagoula.

Sld. 5th.—Brig Faustina, New-York; schrs. S. M. Bird, do.; E. M. Sawyer, North of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, March 3.—Sld. brigs Florence, (Br.,) Halifax; Joseph Baker, Boston.

Cld. brigs Tropic Bird, New-York; G. M. Jones (Br.,) do.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) do.; schrs. Frank W. Emery, Decorra, and Eden Fisher, do.

HADIFAX, March 8.—Arr. steamer Alhambra, Boston.

HAVANA, March 6.—Arr. bark L. Warren, New-York; schrs. Emma H. Drummond, Cadiz; Altoona, Shieldsboro.

Sld. 6th, schrs. Anna, Cardenas; Anna King, do.; Geo. K. Hatch, do.; steamer Reta, (Span.,) Baltimore; schr. Antonio Pomar, (Span.,) Pascagoula; Fred. E. Scammell, (Br.,) North of Hatteras. Sld. 7th, ship Sparkenhoe, (Br.,) Pensacola; barks Henry L. Gregg, Sagua; Genevieve M. Tucker, Matanzas; schrs. Grace Davis, do.; Nellie J. Dinsmore, do.

MATANZAS, March 6.—Sld. brig Asa Porter, North of Hatteras.

SAGUA, March 4.—Arr. brig Samuel Muir, (Br.,) St. Thomas; schr. Isaac L. Clark, Havana.

Sld. 4th, schrs. Kate Rommel, North of Hatteras, and Lizzie Young, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 8.—Sld. bark Aristides, Matanzas, for orders.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 8.—Sld. for the United States, Imperial, Sagadohoc, Sunshine, J. Whitney, Guilo, Grace Andrews, Lucy, Annie Troop, W. B. Herrick, Nuovo, Rattler, American Eagle, Cassiopia, Hornet, and Lydia.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Vauban and Sophia.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., John R. Worcester, Cort Adler, Tibertas, Hamilton Fish, Geneva, Avance, Eric the Red, Victoria, Lake St. Clair, Zulette, Loren Berger, Premier, Caravan, Gertrude, Queen of Commerce, Gleuaray, Flying Spur, and M. E. Corning.

Also arr. out, Henry C. Winship.

PLYMOUTH, March 8.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Feb. 26, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamer Indiana, from Philadelphia, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day.

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